The New-York Times.

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PRESENT CONDITION OF MEDICAL SCIENCE.

"DISEASE IS CURED BY NATURAL PROCESSES ALONE, TO PROMOTE WHICH VITAL POWER MUST BE UPHELD; AND REMEDIES IN ANY FORM CAN ONLY BE USEFUL SO FAR AS THEY EXCITE, ASSIST OR PROMOTE THESE NATURAL CURATIVE PROCESSES."

In 1811, when the late Nes or of the medical profession, Dr. JOHN W. FRANCIS, received the degree of M D. from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, the state of medical science was such that the President of the L. I. College stated, at its opening session, "that the Professors of the Institution enjoyed less advantages at that time du ing the whole course of study than was at the command of the student now in a single day." In spite of these increasing advantages, it has often been thought that physicians wrangled, as of old, over t chnicalities, contended for priority among each other, and urged a favorite *theory*, while the patient died ere the consultation was at an end.

In this condition of medical science we are pleased to note the strong common-sense statement which heads this article, and which has been adopted by ate learned bodies in Europe. Though only now asserted in Europe, this vital medical truth has been the basis and creation of the most important medical organization in America. Known throughout the United States, in all its towns, villages and hamlets, having reduced the bills of mortality more than one-half, having almost eradicated many of the most torturing constitutional maladies, and made Consumption completely subject to judicious treatment, it has, within a year, in obedience to public demand, assumed a prominence in the City of New-York which has already thrown many other medical institutions and seats of instruction far into the back ground.

We allude to the Græfenberg Medical incorporation, which has been for some months, impelled by grave public considerations, located in the splendid building, No. 2 Bond-street, near Broadway. No one who has passed through Broadway can have failed to notice this structure, and natural inquiries concerning it have led to the investigation of its merits and the publication of this article.

The Directors of the Institution have never descended to personal warfare, nor claimed for it a sectarian origin. Though designed for the dissemination of particular remedies, it has judged fairly and dispassionately all medical theories; it has approved and aided whatever has tended to the promotion of the public good, and has denounced with unhesitating condemnation whatever has involved detriment or disaster to the well being of the community. With that modesty, inseparable from enlarged ideas and correct knowledge, it has never assaulted nor warred with individuals, nor has it sought to elevate its claims to public confidence by petty, sectarian wrangling, but, confiding in the gradual development of public sentiment produced by the universal benefit following the adoption of its theory and practice, it has gone on unobtrusively, carrying health and happiness wherever it has gone, quietly rendering gratuitous and effectual aid to thousands, until the esteem in which it is held has forced it into a position in New-York City more prominent than that enjoyed by any other medical organization.

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The whole Institution is under the care of *Dr. J. F. Bridge*, in whom the Board of Directors place entire confidence, whose reputation throughout the country is of the most favorable character.

Many of the leading public men in the country have spoken in the highest terms of the Graefenberg Institution and its theory and practice. Others who are unacquainted with the medicines, but who are aware of the integrity and truthfulness of the Resident Physician, have permitted him to refer to them for the truth of what he may say. Among these last we have noticed the names of HORACE GREELEY, *of the Tribune*; Prof. M. P. JEWETT, *of the Vassar Female College, Poughkeepsie*; Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, D.D., *of New-York*; Prof. A. P. PEABODY, *of Howard University, &c.*

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THE INCOMING ADMINISTRATION.

Progress of the President Elect Towards Washington.

Impressive Ceremonies at Independence Hall, Philadelphia.

SPEECHES OF MR. LINCOLN.

He Raises an American Flag with Thirty-four Stars.

Incidents of the Trip from Philadelphia to Harrisburgh.

Important Speeches Before the Pennsylvania Legislature.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Feb. 22.

The ceremony of raising the flag of thirty-four stars over the Hall of Independence this morning, by Mr. LINCOLN, was attended with all the solemnity due such an occasion, the scene being an impressive one. At the rising of the sun crowds of people streamed from all parts of the city towards the State House, and very soon every inch of ground was occupied, a vast number of ladies being present.

The weather was cool and bracing.

At 7 o'clock Mr. LINCOLN was escorted to the Hall, and there received by THEODORE CUYLER, who warmly welcomed him to its venerable walls in the hour of national peril and distress, when the great work achieved by the wisdom and patriotism of our fathers seemed threatened with instant ruin.

M. LINCOLN responded as follows:

MR. CUYLER:—I am filled with deep emotion at finding myself standing here in this place, where were collected together the wisdom, the patriotism, the devotion to principle from which sprang the institutions under which we live. You have kindly suggested to me that in my hands is the task of restoring peace to the present distracted condition of the country. I can say in return, Sir, that all the political sentiments I entertain have been drawn, so far as I have been able to draw them, from the sentiment which originated and were given to the world from this hall. I have never had a feeling, politically, that did not spring from the sentiment embodied in the Declaration of Independence. I have often pondered over the dangers which were incurred by the men who assembled here, and framed and adopted that Declaration of Independence. I have pondered over the toils that were endured by the officers and soldiers of the army who achieved that Independence. I have often inquired of myself what great principles or idea it was that kept this Confederacy so long together. It was not the mere matter of the separation of the Colonies from the mother land, but that sentiment in the Declaration of Independence which gave liberty, not alone to the people of this country, but, I hope, to the world, for all future time. [Great applause.] It was that which gave promise that in due time the weight would be lifted from the shoulders of all men. This is a sentiment embodied in the Declaration of Independence. Now, my friends, can this country be saved upon that basis? If it can, I will consider myself one of the happiest men in the world—if I can help to save it. If it cannot be saved upon that principle it will be truly awful. But if this country cannot be saved without giving up that principle, I was about to say, I would rather be assassinated on this spot than surrender it. [Applause.] Now, in my view of the present aspect of affairs there need be no bloodshed or war. There is no necessity for it. I am not in favor of such a course, and I may say in advance that there will be no bloodshed, unless it be forced upon the Government, and then it will be compelled to act in self defence. [Applause.]

My friends, this is wholly an unexpected speech, and I did not expect to be called upon to say word when I came here. I supposed it was merely to do something towards raising the flag—I may, therefore, have said something indiscreet. [Cries of "No, no."] I have said nothing but what I am willing to live by, and if the pleasure of Almighty God, die by.

Mr. LINCOLN concluded amid great applause.

The members of the City Council paid their respects to him, and the procession moved directly towards the platform erected in front of the State House.

On Mr. LINCOLN'S appearance on the platform he was hailed with outbursts of applause from the surrounding multitude.

Mr. BENTON, of the Select Council, made a brief address, inviting Mr. LINCOLN to raise the flag.

Mr. LINCOLN replied in a patriotic speech, stating a cheerful compliance with the request. He alluded to the original flag of thirteen stars, saying that the number had increased as time rolled on and we became a happy, powerful people. Each star adding to its prosperity. The future is in the hands of the people. It was on such an occasion we could reason together, reaffirm our devotion to the country and the principles of the Declaration of Independence. Let us make up our minds that whenever we do put a new star upon our banner, it shall be a fixed one, never to be dimmed by the horrors of war, but brightened by the contentment and prosperity of peace. Let us go on to extend the area of our usefulness, add star upon star until their light shall shine over five hundred millions of a free and happy people.

Mr. LINCOLN then threw off his overcoat in an off-hand, easy manner, the backwoodian style of which caused many good-natured remarks.

Rev. Mr. CLARK addressed the Throne of Grace in an impressive prayer, many spectators uncovering themselves when the flag was rolled up in a man-of-war style, then adjusted, a signal fired, and amid the most excited enthusiasm, the President elect hoisted the National Ensign. A stiff breeze caught the folded bunting, and threw it out boldly to the winds. Cheer followed cheer, until hoarseness prevented a continuance. The ceremony over, Mr. LINCOLN returned to the Continental Hotel, followed by an excited crowd, breakfasted soon after, and departed for the Pennsylvania Railroad Dépôt.

RECEPTION AT LANCASTER.

ELIZABETHTOWN, Penn., Friday, Feb. 22.

The special train conveying Mr. LINCOLN left West Philadelphia at 9½ A. M. There was a considerable crowd, but the mass of the people had confined their attention to the departure from the hotel. A salute was fired as the train moved off, amid the cheers of the crowd. Mr. LINCOLN'S family accompanies him occupying the "Prince of Wales" car.

At Downingtown the train stopped for a few minutes, Mr. LINCOLN responding by a few words to the cheers of the crowd.

The locomotive is handsomely decorated. It is a coal-burner and smoke-consumer, recently completed at the Company's works at Altona.

At every stopping place along the route a crowd had assembled and cheers were given for Mr. LINCOLN, who appeared on the rear platform of the car, saying he must be excused from a speech. He merely came out to look and be looked at.

A telegraph operator was on board with apparatus to make a connection with the wires in case of accident.

As the train neared Lancaster a salute of thirty-four guns was fired from the locomotive works. The train stopped in front of the Cadwell House, where an immense crowd had congregated, according to previous arrangement. Mr. LINCOLN was conducted to the balcony, and welcomed by Mr. DICKEY, Chairman of the Lancaster Committee, who introduced the President elect to the people.

Mr. LINCOLN responded:

"LADIES AND GENTLEMEN OF OLD LANCASTER: I appear not to make a speech. I have not time to make a speech at length, and not strength to make them on every occasion, and worse than all I have none to make. I come before you to see and be seen, and as regards the ladies I have the best of the bargain, but as to the gentlemen, I cannot say as much. There is plenty of matter to speak about in these times, but it is well known that the more a man speaks the less he is understood,—the more he says one thing his adversaries contend he meant something else. I shall soon have occasion to speak officially, and then I will endeavor to put my thoughts just as plain as I can express myself,—true to the Constitution and Union of all the States, and to the perpetual liberty of all the people. Until I so speak, there is no need to enter upon details. In conclusion, I greet you most heartily, and bid you an affectionate farewell."

RECEPTION AT HARRISBURGH.

HARRISBURGH, Friday, Feb. 22.

The train reached Harrisburgh at 2 P. M., and was received with cheers and a salute. The town was extensively decorated with bunting, and the streets were swarming with people. Mr. LINCOLN was seated in a barouche drawn by six white horses. The procession was then formed. It was headed by a troop of horse, and the rear was brought up by an extensive military escort.

Arriving at the Jones House, Mr. LINCOLN appeared on the balcony and was introduced to the people present, numbering about 5,000. The space in front of the hotel was completely blocked up.

Gov. CURTIN welcomed Mr. LINCOLN to the Capital of the State with the assurance of the cordial feeling of the people, who looked to him (LINCOLN) to restore amity and good feeling throughout the country. But if reconciliation should fail, they would be ready and willing to aid, by men and money, in the maintainance of our glorious Constitution. In conclusion, he hoped the Lord would aid his (LINCOLN'S) efforts to sustain the glory of the Government and the prosperity of the people.

Mr. LINCOLN responded, returning his thanks for the cordial expression of good will; and, referring to the distractions of the country, trusted that a resort to arms would never become necessary. In his efforts to avert that calamity he must be sustained by the people. He brought an earnest heart to the work, and it should be no fault of his if he failed.

At the conclusion of his remarks the procession reformed, and Mr. LINCOLN proceeded to the capitol, where he occupied a seat beside Gov. CURTIN in the House.

After some delay, Speaker PALMER, of the Senate, was introduced, and addressed the President elect as follows:

HONORED SIR: In behalf of the Senate of Pennsylvania, I welcome you to the Capital of the State. We deem it a peculiar privilege and a happy omen that while on the way to assume the duties of the high office to which you have been called at this momentous period of our national history, we are favored by your presence at the seat of our Government on the anniversary of the birthday of the Father of his Country. The people of Pennsylvania, upon whom rests so large a share of the responsibility of your nomination and election to the Presidency, appreciate the magnitude of the task before you, and are fully prepared to sustain your Administration, according to the Constitution and the laws; whatever differences of opinion existed prior to the election as to the political questions involved in the canvass, they, as law-abiding, Constitution Union-loving people have no differences now. There is no difference among them as to your right to claim their duty, and they will render you support accordingly. Here to-day are assembled men of all parties and shades of opinion to welcome and honor the constitutionally chosen President of the Union. Nor have we viewed with indifference the recent public expressions of your views on a subject closely affecting the material interests of Pennsylvania; that it is not only the right but the duty of the Government, while providing for revenue by tariff, so to regulate the duties as will afford protection to the industrial interests of the country. Your recent expressions, therefore, as to the tone and policy of the Government, have afforded profound satisfaction. Deeply impressed with the honor of your visit at this interesting time, we pray God for him whom the people have elevated to the chair of WASHINGTON, and to whom they have largely confided their highest interests, hopeful of beneficial results from wise and just measures, which trust they believe will signalize your administration.

Speaker DAVIS welcomed Mr. LINCOLN on the part of the House, pledging the devotion of Pennsylvania to the Union. Pennsylvania, though always ready for peace, stands ready to pledge both men and money to sustain the Government, if need be, to enforce the laws. In conclusion, he said the people had only one wish, one prayer, and that was for the success of the Administration of ABRAHAM LINCOLN and the maintenance of the Union.

Mr. LINCOLN responded:

"I appear before you only for a very few, brief remarks in response to what has been said to me. I thank you most sincerely for this reception, and the generous words in which support has been promised me upon this occasion. I thank your great Commonwealth for the overwhelming support it recently gave, not me, personally, but the cause which I think a just one, in the late election. [Loud applause.] Allusion has been made to the fact, the interesting fact, perhaps, we should say, that I for the first time appear at the Capital of the great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania upon the birthday of the Father of his Country, in connection with that beloved anniversary, connected with the history of this country. I have already gone through one exceedingly interesting scene this morning in the ceremonies at Philadelphia. Under the high conduct of gentlemen there, I was for the first time allowed the privilege of standing in old Independence Hall, [Enthusiastic cheering,] to have a few words addressed to me there, and opening up to me an opportunity of expressing, with much regret, that I had not more time to express something of my own feelings, excited by the occasion, somewhat to harmonize and give shape to the feelings that had been really the feelings of my whole life. Besides this, our friends there had provided a magnificent flag of the country. They had arranged it so that I was given the honor of raising it to the head of its staff. [Applause.] And when it went up I was pleased that it went to its place by the strength of my own feeble arm, when, according to the arrangement, the cord was pulled, and it floated gloriously to the wind without an accident, in the light, glowing sunshine of the morning. I could not help hoping that there was in the entire success of that beautiful ceremony at least something of an omen of what is to come. [Loud applause.] How could I help feeling then as I often have felt. In the whole of that proceeding I was a very humble instrument. I had not provided the flag, I had not made the arrangements for elevating it to its place, I had applied but a very small portion of my feeble strength in raising it. In the whole transaction I was in the hands of the people who had arranged it, and if I can have the same generous cooperation of the people of the nation, I think the flag of our country may yet be kept flaunting gloriously. [Loud, enthusiastic and continued cheers.]

I rose for a moment but to repeat some words uttered at the hotel, in regard to what has been said about the military support which the General Government may expect from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in a proper emergency. To guard against any possible mistake do I recur to this. It is not with any pleasure that I contemplate the possibility that a necessity may arise in this country for the use of the military arm. [Applause.] While I am exceedingly gratified to see the manifestation upon your streets of your military force here, and exceedingly gratified at your promises here to use that force upon a proper emergency. While I make these acknowledgments I desire to repeat, in order to preclude any possible misconstruction, that I do most sincerely hope that we shall have no use for them. [Applause.] That it will never become their duty to shed blood, and most especially never to shed fraternal blood. I promise that, so far as I may have wisdom to direct, if so painful a result shall in any wise be brought about, it shall be through no fault of mine. [Cheers.] Allusion has also been made by one of your honored speakers to some remarks recently made by myself at Pittsburgh, in regard to what is supposed to be the especial interest of this great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. I now wish only to say in regard to that matter that the few remarks which I uttered on that occasion were rather carefully worded. I took pains that they should be so. I have seen no occasion since to add to them or substract from them. I leave them precisely as they stand. [applause,] adding only now that I am pleased to have an expression from you, gentlemen of Pennsylvania, significant that they are satisfactory to you. And now, gentlemen of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, allow me to return you again my most sincere thanks.

On concluding his remarks, Speaker PALMER delivered the oration for the day, "WASHINGTON," which was enthusiastically received.

Mr. LINCOLN retired to the hotel. The assemblage crowding the hall dispersed.

The remainder of the afternoon and evening was passed quietly by Mr. L., who was occupied in receiving a few friends.

DEPARTURE OF MR. HAMLIN FOR WASHINGTON.

Hon. HANNIBAL HAMLIN, the Vice-President elect, left this City, *en route* for Washington, at 7 o'clock yesterday morning. He was accompanied by Mrs. HAMLIN, a portion of the Maine Congressional delegation, and several gentlemen who acted as a traveling escort. At Jersey City Mr. HAMLIN was introduced to Mayor VAN VORST, Mr. ZABRISKIE, and others, after which he embarked, on a special train, to Philadelphia, in the same cars that conveyed Mr. LINCOLN. He was accompanied as far as Newark by several members of the Metropolitan Police.

THE RESULT OF INTEMPERANCE.—THOMAS MORRISON, a native of this country, aged 22 years, by occupation a book-peddler, was drowned yesterday morning in the North River. From the testimony elicited before Coroner JACKMAN, it appeared that deceased was last seen alive about 3 o'clock yesterday morning, when he went into a liquor store in West-street and asked for something to drink. He then was very much intoxicated and the barkeeper refused to sell him anything. His body was soon afterwards found in the dock at the foot of Murray-street. A verdict of death from drowning was rendered.

THE BIRTHDAY OF WASHINGTON.

ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS.

Parade of the Military, and Civic Demonstrations.

Orations by Hon. H. Maynard and Judge Edmonds.

REPUBLICAN DINNER AT THE ASTOR HOUSE.

BALLS, RECEPTIONS, ETC.

HOW THE DAY WAS OBSERVED ELSEWHERE.

Brightly rose the sun yesterday morning, and as its first beam gilded the tips of countless mastheads in the harbor and many a flagstaff throughout all the City, the flag of the Union leaped forth upon the westerly breeze and fluttered with joy at the omen. Never, we venture to say, were so many American banners hoisted in the Metropolis. Not only on the roofs of the public buildings and hotels, but on those also of other places of business, without number, and wherever elsewhere there was a pole to fling it forth from, our flag was there. And never was the beauty of the Stars and Stripes so fully recognized, and loyalty to the "land of the free," which it floats over, so generally given a public expression as by those who composed the crowds that thronged the streets. Crowds?—that is not the word. London, it has been said, is not a city, but a province covered with houses; our thoroughfares, yesterday, were not streets, but acres alive with people, and the people were aches too, before they were through with it. The procession did not move so early as there was reason to believe that it would. Still, nobody has a right to grumble this time, for in the published general order, no hour for its starting was designated. But it was known that the line was to be formed at 2 o'clock P. M. precisely, and they who sallied forth to see the display, did so at a much earlier hour than they might have done had they not hence inferred that soon after the hour named, the pageant would begin to pass; and so they waited and waited,—men, and women and children, welded in masses on the sidewalks, standing in squads in the middle of the streets, blockading the entrance of every dwelling-house, rising in human terraces on the door-steps, displaying themselves in shop-windows, watching from the upper stories and house-tops.

Meantime, the military of the First Division gathered in Fourteenth-street, and at the appointed hour the line was formed. At 2½ o'clock Gov. MORGAN, clad in the uniform of Commander-in-Chief of the State forces, and mounted on his famous white Morgan charger, arrived with his Staff, and was received by the Major-General. Then commenced the review. Accompanied by Gen. SANDFORD and Staff, the Commander-in-Chief passed down the line and back, receiving the usual military salutes, the bands playing, the colors drooped in advance, and arms presented. The scene was brilliant and soul-inspiriting; it might have made the most apathetic feel patriotic in these times to glance down that serried line of men whom the State relies on in the day of danger, to see the colors of our country waving over them, and to hear their splendid bands playing "Hail Columbia" and "Yankee Doodle," and "The Star Spangled Banner." This ceremony over, the Division wheeled into column, and at 3¼ o'clock commenced the march down Broadway, around the lower end of the Park, and, entering through the east gate, past the City Hall, where the Governor, the Mayor and the Common Council received the honor of a marching salute.

It was one of the finest and largest parades ever made by the First Division. Every corps seemed to have endeavored on this occasion to make its best and biggest display. For this very reason the marching was not always as good as the reputation of some regiments gave reason to anticipate. On gala days which, like that of yesterday, call forth an unusually numerous military display, the worst drilled of the soldiery—those who neglect the regular exercises of the armory and make few public parades—are in the ranks, and any *faux pas* which they may make in marching destroys the harmony of their comrades' movements.

The Seventh Regiment, as usual, was a cynosure. The Ninth looked exceedingly well; so did the Eighth and Seventy-first, and, for that matter, which of them did not? The only one, certainly, was that whose name, this time, we forbear to mention, in which some of the men wore overcoats and some did not. It was not well, soldiers of the —— Regiment. After passing through the Park the parade was over; and so much for the procession proper, which was the main feature of the day's celebration.

But there were other smaller processions which attracted their share of attention. There were the Veterans of 1812,—venerable men who seemed to come down to us from a generation of the past in order to participate in the celebration of he day. Meeting at the Mercer House at 11½ o'clock, each wearing the cockade and semi-military uniform of the olden days, they marched, slow, tottering and irregular, down Broadway to the Park, where they were reviewed by the Mayor and Common Council, and then back to their quarters, where they partook of a repast. The Continentals, too, made an independent parade. At 11½ A. M., also, Companies B, C and H, of of the Fourth Regiment of Light Artillery, were parading in Broadway, with 13 six pound brass pieces, on their way to the Battery, where they fired a salute of 500 guns, at noon, in accordance with the order of the Commander-in-Chief.

At Barnum's Museum, a patriotic drama, appropriate to the day, called "Horseshoe Robinson," was introduced, and the California bears Aztecs and other animals received an unusual throng of visitors.

ORDER OF UNITED AMERICANS.

ORATION BY HON. HORACE MAYNARD, OF TENN.

The Order of United Americans celebrated the day in their wonted patriotic and liberal manner, by an oration and other appropriate exercises at Niolo's Garden. The stage was tastefully decorated for the occasion, with the national colors and the various banners of the Order. The exercises commenced at 1½ o'clock, at which time the theatre was filled with as large an audience of ladies and gentlemen as it was possible to cram into a building of that size. The stage was occupied by officers of the Order in this and other States, the New-York Harmonic Society, and a large number of invited guests. Rev. SIDNEY A. COREY acted as Chaplain, and opened the exercises with prayer. Vocal and instrumental music by the Harmonic Society, and by Robertson's Brass Band, preceded and followed the oration. Letters were read from the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, of Boston; Hon. Wm. H. Seward, Hon. Chas. Francis Adams, Hon. S. F. Leake, of Va.; Hon. W. C. Anderson, of Ky.; Lieut. E. D. Keys, U. S. A.; Hon. Horace Clark and others. Most of the letters merely expressed the regrets of the writers at their inability to be present. That of Mr. WINTHROP contained a more extended allusion to our national crisis, from which we extract the following:

Let us hope that something of the spirit of WASHINGTON may animate the new administration of our Government, and may imbue it with wisdom to extricate our unhappy land from the dangers of civil war on the one side, and of permanent disunion on the other; so that, before another 22d of February shall come round, the Order of United Americans, in a wider sense than you have ever given to the name, may once more embrace all who have heretofore recognized the stars and stripes as the emblem of a common and glorious country. We can afford to wait for such a consummation, and by a timely exhibition of forbearance, conciliation and brotherly love, we may succeed at last in winning back, beneath the folds of a common flag, those whom it would be madness to attempt to force into submission. *The American Union cannot be cemented by blood. Its enemies may be.* If civil war must needs come, woe be to those by whom it comes! I envy not the place in history of those of whom it may be said (if there be any such,) that they averted their faces from every compromise or concession, which their own intemperances and extravagances of speech and of act had rendered necessary for the rescue of the Republic.

The orator of the day was Hon. HORACE MAYNARD member of Congress from Tennessee. His oration occupied a full hour in the delivery, and was a most able and eloquent production. Want of space forbids more than a mere outline of his remarks. After alluding at length, and in somewhat desponding terms, to the dangers which threaten the country at the present time, he proceeded to inquire "what hidden causes, what secret mischiefs have brought the country into such extremity?"

He spoke of "hidden causes" because he "could not refer this catastrophe to any of the more apparent and obvious reasons which are sometimes assigned for it." The wide extent of our domain and the policy of a further acquisition of territory, which are frequently thought to have a tendency to weaken our Government, he considered to have a tendency directly opposite. The United States Government to day was far stronger than she would have been had she remained within her original borders. The greatest weakness of the Government was in the disloyalty of some members of the first Confederacy. "Secession was first avowed in Massachusetts, and first put in practice by South Carolina, while California, almost the youngest and quite the most remote of all the States, still remains a fixed star in the Western bound constellation of empire. The peculiar construction of our Government forbade a comparison with the ancient or any other Republics, as regards the dangers of extension. Here the people are the sovereign power; they are the governors and not the governed and the question of their being well or ill affected towards the "Government," as such, cannot arise. They might feel ill-disposed towards a particular Administration, but the idea of rulers in contradistinction from the ruled, as applicable to any body of persons in authority, is with us a political solecism. Hence the impertinence of the inquiry we constantly meet, "Have we a Government?" Correctly speaking, we have not, although there appear to be some who think we ought to have. The true question was, "*Are we a Government?*" and if so, what is its great strength, and where does it lie? The strength of our Government lies "in the affection, in the consenting will the common purposes, the harmonious counsels of the people, divided on questions of policy and mere administration, but united in sustaining the honor, and in a determination to advance the general prosperity of the country." The coercion of a State is, under our system, a contradiction in terms. Who is to coerce and who to be coerced? Manifestly the people in both cases. If a State, from intolerable and irremediable grievance, or from mere caprice, engages in revolution, no doubt the other States may, if they think proper, by the usages of nations, make war upon her, and reduce her to subjection, then hold her not as a sister State, but as a conquered province. The recusant State of South Carolina, for example, may be overrun by the proffered troops of Massachusetts and New-York. These may be precipitated, by thousands, upon the banks of the Pedee and the Cooper; they may lay waste her fields, burn down her cities, carry desolation to every hearthstone, and drag captive home her most honored citizens, her Haynes, her Otis and her Memminngers. But what has been gained? Have you brought back the wandering star to her course? No, no, that star has shot madly from its sphere; gone, gone forever from our constellation; like the lost Pleiade, seen no more below. Neither was the diversity of interests and pursuits among our people a cause of the present difficulties. The speaker proceeded to show in detail how this diversity had been and should continue to be a real bond of Union. The true cause of all the difficulty, the "hidden cause," of which he spoke, was the tale bearers, the mischief makers, and the slanderers of both sections. If let alone the American people would be at peace with each other and dwell together in unity. But unfortunately they have not been let alone, and therein is the cause of our present troubles. Men for various reasons have assumed the ungracious office of tale-bearers and mischief-makers between the sections, and have done very much to engender feelings of irreconciliable hostility in the popular heart. Politicians, philosophers, preachers, lecturers, humanitarians, and the whole class of optimists have engaged in this work of bitterness as a labor of love. While nothing is extenuated, everything is set down in malice. The most unblushing frauds are practiced upon the public mind—fraud by the suppression of truth—fraud by the suppression of falsehood; facts simulated and facts denied; history falsified, language perverted, statistics disingenuously arrayed, men's opinions misrepresented, their motives impugned and their characters liberally maligned; the best of patriots denounced as traitors; the humblest of citizens as ministers of wickedness. Such are some of the means by which factionists in both sections ply their accursed trade—not always, perhaps not generally, forging the weapons themselves, but drawing them ready prepared from the vast arsenals kept supplied by mere invention and skilful artificers of mischief. Detraction, ridicule, sarcasm, affected sympathy, undeserved apologies, are the dragons' teeth that their malignant spirits have sown,—and behold, all over the country, the legitimate harvest. Would you see more clearly the work of their hellish agencies? Inquire yourself if you can of a Southern matron surrounded by her husband, her children and her servants, towards whom she entertains the feelings usual to these several relations; then take up, almost at random, any one of your daily papers and read carefully all the articles which appertain to your relations with the South, and to the conduct and character indiscriminately of the Southern people. Change positions with that proud neighbor-woman, and conceive all these caustic and venomous words applied to yourself, perhaps you will understand how it is that the intense nature, the profound contempt and utter detestation you have conceived for those whom you have been taught from childhood to regard as a slaveholding, slave-begetting and slave breeding oligarchy, should all be reciprocated towards you in over measure. To one intimately acquainted, as I happen to be with the people of both sections, the popular misconceptions of each other, would be amusingly grotesque if not attended by consequences so serious. Let me sketch the Southerner, as he appears to the Northern imagination: a tall muscular man, of bilious complexion, full of strange notions, and bearded like the pard; jealous in honor, sudden and quick in quarrel, loaded with revolvers and bowie-knives, self-willed and domineering, contemptuous of his neighbor's rights and feelings, drinking deep, gambling deeper and utterly deficient of the laws of chastity, especially towards the defenceless of the African race. Such is an outline, but partially filled up, of the popular idea entertained by half the American people toward the other half. How have they acquired it? By personal observation? Not at all. By travelling over the South? They have never been there, one would hardly go upon compulsion. By personal intercourse with the salamandrine son of fire? They have never seen him, and they pray God that they never may. But they are an intelligent people, they know. They have read the newspapers, have listened to the highest priced lectures, and have heard three sermons regularly upon every Lord's day. Of course after this there is nothing more to be learned.

After exhorting his hearers to discountenance and frown down these slanderers of their fellow-countrymen of either section, Mr. MAYNARD closed his oration by quoting the language of a Southern Naval officer, in response to the advice of Lieut. HAMILTON, that Southern officers should resign their commissions, and turn over their ships to the seceding States:

Should I command a ship—Southern man that I am—I tell you now and beforehand, that I will return her, with the blessing of God, to the authorities of that Government which honored and intrusted me with her command at every risk and peril. If I am to decide it, sword in hand, on my quarter-deck, I will tell you more than that—that I will stand by the old 'Stars and Stripes' whilst there is a single star in the square union of it, which I think is a pretty common sentiment among all of us. *We have too long reveled in the delicious pride of usurping this glorious banner in foreign waters, at Sicily, to the tune of the 'Star-Spangled Banner,' with a full band of music, to turn upon it now, in its day of peril, and strike it down. No, sir. I don't do it. I pray God I may be buried in its folds. I love every color, every star, every stripe of it.*

The speech was received with frequent outbursts of applause, and at its close the speaker was vociferously cheered.

JUDGE EDMONDS ON THE CRISIS.

ORATION BEFORE THE REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE—THE CHAIRMAN WHEREOF DISSENTS—HUMORS OF THE AUDIENCE, &C., &C.

WASHINGTON'S Birthday was commemorated last evening, by the Republican Central Committee, in appropriate exercises at Hope Chapel, in the presence of a fair audience. The exercises commenced with a song to the air of the "Star Spangled Banner," sung by the original Fremont and Dayton Glee Club, Messrs. CAMP, MATHER, TAYLOR and SEYMOUR, assisted by Mr. MILLARD. Rev. IRA D. SMITH, D. D. next offered an appropriate prayer, which was followed by an original and highly meritorious national song. The words and music were by Mr. MILLARD, who sung the solo to the intense satisfaction of the audience. The following verse is appropriate to the crisis:

Should ever traitor rise in the land,
Cursed be his homestead, withered his hand;
Shame be his memory, scorn be his lot;
Exile his heritage, his name a blot.
"United we stand—divided we fall!"
Granting a home and freedom to all—
Throughout the world our motto shall be,
"VIVA L' AMERICA, Home of the Free."

Mr. E. DELAFIELD SMITH, who presided, prefaced the address of Judge EDMONDS, by remarking that the Republican Party was the only Party in the country still adhering to the Constitution of our fathers and the flag of our nation. He hoped that wise conciliations and an avoidance of taunts would result in the discovery of some common ground upon which the Republicans of the North, with their principles of liberty, could stand with the noble Union men of the South, in vindication of the principles of the fathers of the Union, and by which, up to a recent date, the Government of the country has been conducted. He introduced Judge EDMONDS as one who had deserted the Democratic Party in the hour of its triumph and degradation.

JUDGE EDMONDS' ADDRESS.

Judge EDMONDS based his remarks upon an extract from WASHINGTON'S Farewell Address—that portion where he speaks of the value of the Union, and tells his countrymen to be "indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of any attempt to alienate one portion of the country from another," and tells them to discountenance the idea that the Union "can in any event be abandoned." Judge EDMONDS said that, while he would be glad to pronounce a fitting eulogium upon him whose memory was so revered, he thought it more appropriate to confine his attention to such incidents of WASHINGTON'S life as pertained to the National emergency in which we now found ourselves. He then briefly detailed the action of WASHINGTON in regard to the Shay's rebellion in Massachusetts, in 1786, when 15,000 men were assembled in arms and proposed either to coerce Massachusetts back to Great Britain or from a confederacy with Vermont and Canada. WASHINGTON advised that if they had grievances they should be redressed, and if not, that the whole force of the Government should be brought to bear upon them at once. So in the Whiskey Rebellion in Pennsylvania, when 7,000 men were in arms there were 12 000 Militia ordered out, and the firmness and decision of the Government restored order. So in the Pennsylvania Mutiny, in 1783, when the national Congress at Philadelphia was hemmed in by armed rebels. WASHINGTON ordered 1,500 of his troops to quell the disturbance. So at Newburgh, when the army became disaffected, and there was no chance of restoring order by force, WASHINGTON, by sagacity and prudence, directed the movement so as to defeat its object.

The cause of our present national crisis was the irrepressible conflict which God directed between Freedom and Slavery. It was but the continuation of the feud between the Roundheads and the cavaliers of England, and the Huguenots and *noblesse* of France—a feud always controlled in England by the concessions of the Government, and in France disturbing the

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

FLORIDIAN REFLECTIONS—DIFFERENT TYPES OF SECESSION—HOPES AND FEARS—THE FLOATING BATTERY ALL READY—IMMENSE PREPARATIONS—MAJ. ANDERSON'S CHANCE VERY SMALL—NORTHERN ARNOLDS—THE COLUMBIA AND THE HARBOR OBSTRUCTIONS—A BIG CROWD—NEWSPAPER ENTERPRISE—A POLITICAL UNIT UNDER DAVIS AND STEPHENS—THE OLIVE BRANCH VS. POWDER AND STEEL—WHICH IS BEST?

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Feb. 18, 1861.

Those agreeable gentlemen who have been interested in the Palmetto thread of my narrative in the TIMES, will remember that venturing a prediction that Fort Sumter would not be attacked in my absence, I took the liberty of running down to Florida on a turtle hunt. I have returned, a wiser, but a sadder man. I know the Flowery State thoroughly, and in earlier days have hunted in its bayous, its winding creeks, amid its superb magnolia groves, and have luxuriated on its venison, wild ducks, etc., but it was then, and it is now, my deliberate opinion, that in all the attributes of a State it is sadly and lamentably deficient. Florida grows alligators and is wonderfully liberal on rattlesnakes; it rejoices in live oak, and is perfumed with flowers, but it rarely produces *men*. Her women are wondrous fair for a very brief period, but like yellow jessamine, that just now bathes the whole State in dreamy perfume, they very soon fade. In fact, every element of her life has at its very birth quick symptoms of decay. Her oaks spire proudly to the heavens, but the equally beautiful but dangerous moss sinuates into every fibre of their frames, and quickly kills that which it clings to. Sentiment aside, there is a moral as well as a political bearing in these facts. Florida, under the fostering care of the Federal Government, had a slight hold on political life, but as a sovereign State of the new Southern Confederacy, she will become an American Poland, without a Poland's greatness, and will be gradually submerged in the wide-awake vitality of the Gulf States proper. Her easy going and cool separation from the bosom of her Federal mother was as dreadful as the act of a son who would calmly approach his father's festive board and stab the very cause of his own existence to the heart. Let her go, and may she remember that over $50,000,000 has been spent on her, and she can only return curses for the outlay.

Secession in Florida is rampant; here in Charleston, where there is so much of genuine culture and high-toned refinement, it is chivalrous and in every way gentlemanly.

During my two weeks' absence I find there has been a change, both in the hopes and fears of the community. The formation of the Provisional Government at Montgomery relieved the Republic of the necessity of attacking Fort Sumter immediately upon Col. HAYNE'S return, while it has also enabled them to perfect their preparations for that which they all say *will be done*,—preparations, let me repeat, which are now formidable in the extreme. Their fears spring not from any personal terror, as the North know full well, but they think that the speech of the Northern President elect, at the capital of Indiana, is an ominous threat of what he will do when he seizes the Presidential reins. Following my intention of speaking truthfully as I hear, I am forced to say that the very manner of Mr. LINCOLN'S utterance rendered his words all the more obnoxious. Not daring, as they observe, "to distinctly declare that he would, under all circumstances, attempt to coerce, he sneaks out the idea under the unmanly cover of pretending to assume if the South did so and so, wouldn't we be authorized to reclaim our own, &c." That speech has fired up even the most lukewarm here, and the steel now is longing to leap from every scabbard. The *Mercury's* correspondent at Washington, fired up at the speech, characterizes the choice of so many Northern men as "the insolent and brutal blackguard, eminently fit to be the head of a vulgar tyranny." May I suggest that a man who would use such extreme brutality of language is a fit subject to be impaled on his own foul pen?

I have just returned from a visit to the famous floating-battery or raft, which is now entirely completed, and will be launched at the first favorable tide. There have been so many crude ideas concerning this novel weapon, and such ridiculous ideas concerning its real object, that a genuine and positive statement of its powers and purposes will, of course, be interesting. It may be relied upon, as I had it direct from a leading person employed in the construction of the new military leviathan.

Your readers will please imagine a huge box, forty-six by eighty feet, pierced for a sufficient number of rifled cannon, and with a roof covered with three thick plates of the best sheet iron, and rendered perfectly bomb-proof. It will draw with the armament and the complement of men—*three hundred*—only *four feet*. At a judicious time or turn of the tide, it will be floated down with the aid of two steam-tugs, to a point on the land or inner side of Fort Sumter, distant just *six hundred* yards. At such a proximity, Major ANDERSON'S guns, they say, cannot be deflected, and thus secure from his terrible columbiads, &c., they will pepper away at the weak part facing Morris and James Island, until they effect an entrance, or, militarily speaking, make a breach. Thus, having him at advantage, with the Cummins' Point batteries, now immensely strong, shelling him; with Moultrie's fearful cannonading also, now a terrible customer; with James Island, too, pouring in the iron rain, they think the little band at Sumter will be very like the poor fly that became completely entangled in the meshes of the spider. It is my deliberate impression that, with the extraordinary activity that has been displayed since I left my labors, that Major ANDERSON will be annihilated utterly when they do commence.

Some grim customers of eleven-inch bore have just been received here, and they will be mounted within a week. The twelve Armstrong guns that I have before alluded to, are now on their way, and will probably arrive by the 1st of March.

I saw in Broad-street this afternoon a sad spectacle, and as the individual has a Northern home, I must perforce allude to it. The young man, or man-boy, of 19, was parading in full epaulets, and an outfit representing some $100, made for him by a leading tailor in Broadway, New-York. He had just arrived here, the *agant courier* of a party of *thirty-six*, who intend to steal away one by one from their Northern firesides, and fight to the death against the flag on which they have been nursed. They hail from the "City of Churches," the home of Mr. BEECHER, and call themselves the "Secession Volunteers." Many of them are very well off, and some are still merchants in your City. At BEECHER'S Church they got up a row dressed as sailors; in Boston they mobbed WENDELL PHILLIPS, and, in fact, wherever there has been a chance for a political row, they have been prominent. They fired the "Secession Salute" on the Battery a short time since, and are ready at any time to go the whole figure, throwing overboard principle and honor as worthless trash. They profess to have been invited to come here, one by one, to disarm suspicion. But this is so foreign to real Southern manliness, that I doubt that part of their story very much. I think if Judge SMALLEY could nip such low Arnoldism in the bud, he would receive the hearty thanks of either section. We don't want any such trash here.

The noble steamer *Columbia* has met with another mishap, having been detained ever since Saturday morning in the offing, waiting for the winds and tides. She has been absent now five days from New-York. Her passengers came up to town in a tug, this afternoon. Here is an excellent opportunity for me to give some information which may be of value to your merchant princes. Several New-York dailies have stated very glibly that the obstructions on the *bar* were all removed, and that it was now all very plain sailing. Let me assure them that they show a lamentable ignorance of the true facts. If they doubt, let them send down a few fine ships, and they will find that they will add to the artificial barriers still there, in a very speedy manner. When the wrecks were sunk they were filled with stone, and the masts cut off below the water. It is absurd to suppose that such solid masses can be moved by one gale, or even a hundred. They will remain there for years, and answer their "shut-out-your-war-vessels-policy" most admirably. Another point: The New-York merchants who have done so much for the trade of Charleston, and more particularly, if I may be allowed to particularize, the eminent house of SPOFFORD, TILESTON & Co., ought to know that the three other channels that lead to this City have at the best seldom more than fourteen feet of water at flood tide, and if ships or steamers draw 13 feet 6 inches, their margin is very small unless the weather is very favorable. The house I have particularly alluded to have done so much to keep up public confidence by running their line regularly at a bare support, that their efforts to conciliate commercially, deserves to be widely known and appreciated, and the parties concerned here ought to prevent such overdraft by overloading which really has a serious effect, inasmuch as it gives a theme for rabid articles in partisan sheets.

One of the most suggestive crowds I ever witnessed surrounded the *Courier* office this evening at 6 o'clock. JEFFERSON DAVIS' opening inaugural was struck off as the telegraphic wires flashed it from Montgomery, and the polite officials of the real paper of Charleston distributed it as it came almost pulsing from the hands of the wide-awake pressman gratuitously to all. The *Mercury* for forty years has arrogated so much, that this enterprise on the part of its rival took every one by surprise. I wedged my way through a dense mass of humanity to get a copy, while those who crowded at the *Mercury* office had to content themselves with a mere bulletin announcement. The gentlemen of the latter sheet make a great parade in this morning's issue over their new double-cylinder press from R. HOE & Co., yet the white paper, which also comes from the North, is blackened with abuse of the same North. What a delicious consistency!

Those innocent gentlemen who believe that the election of ANDREW H. STEPHENS as Vice-President of the Provisional Government, points to a new Union, had better read carefully the President's Inaugural. The real fact is that the Vice-President on the ticket *wins the tardy support of the lingering old Union lovers in Northern Georgia and Alabama*, and, as it now stands, it is a magnificent political move, and makes the Gulf States *a strong political unit*, ready and anxious to give and receive the healthful olive-branch—equally ready, if need be, to offer the nauseous smell of "Southern powder," and to proffer the deadly "feel of Southern steel," as Mr. DAVIS remarked during his oration at Montgomery on the 16th—"Oh, my countrymen of the North, throw overboard your effete platforms, and meet the startling facts that this day has so emphatically promulgated at the Capitol of Alabama. With peace and amity you can both thrive. Attempt to coerce, and you let History repeat the sad story of another Palmyra, Baalbec, Rome," &c.

FROM MARYLAND.

The Peace Congress—The State Conference Convention—Traitors and Treason—Mr. Pickwick—Failures—Deaths, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Feb 19, 1861.

Notwithstanding the conflicting accounts derived from newspapers and other sources, I learn on good authority that the best feeling prevails among the members of the Peace Congress at Washington, and that their deliberations, tardy as they may appear to the impatient, are very soon to terminate in the harmonious adoption of propositions of an acceptable character. In this city, in the meantime, the State Conference Convention, a title into which it has lately moulded itself, called by the meeting convened on the 1st inst. at the Maryland Institute, is in that sort of subdued blast with which an old river engineer would keep the fires under one of their high-pressure Western engines. Things have not turned out in the exact manner contemplated by the inventors; and that grand display of political fireworks, designed to astonish into revolution the people of Maryland, has in someway become dampened and impaired. The machinery did not work well—plenty of powder had been provided for the entertainment—secession spit-devils and whirley-gigs were elaborately prepared—but when touched off, the fiz seems to have exploded the wrong way, and has rather damaged the eyes of the performers, who, recently, have been somewhat dilligent in washing their faces of the smirch caused by this unfortunate derangement—out of due regard, no doubt, to that great public whom all popular showmen profess to reverence. The people of Maryland have not chosen to lend themselves to a movement set on foot chiefly by party influences; and the present Convention, though still tinged with somewhat of a party complexion, and composed of and elected by persons sympathizing with the resolutions emanating from the Maryland Institute meeting, is yet an orderly and highly respectable body of gentlemen, both in intelligence and in position. They do, no doubt, duly appreciate the sentiment of the State, and will demean themselves as becomes a Maryland Conference Convention. They will, in all probability, pass resolutions moderate in their tone, and request the Governor to call a Convention of the people. The propriety of doing which latter, it is now understood will be left to the people so soon as the Peace Congress at Washington comes to a conclusion.

The anxiety with which our people regard the action of this body, is best explained by the tenacity with which they still cling to the Constitution of this once glorious Union. They will not believe that patriotism is all vapor, and love to solace themselves with the idea, not quite obsolete, that men are capable of self-government; and that the great Republic of the United States is not altogether like Capt. Weazle, so terrible in the dark on account of his big voice and slashing oaths, but seen by daylight, a poor, weak creature, with slim legs, and hardly any body at all. They cannot appreciate the logic of those who would convince them that the Union is dissolved, and that the United States, as such, have no existence when the United States District, Circuit and Supreme Courts continue to dispose of the property, liberty and lives of our fellow-citizens. It is true that we have in our midst men of respectability and talent who see things in a very bad light, and to whom, from their point of view, the Union appears a wreck. Some are for standing by the ship notwithstanding her condition; others are for reconstructing a raft; and some are ready to "leap overboard with desperate yell, as eager to anticipate a grave;" but traitors we have none amongst us.

In applying this epithet to our fellow-citizens anywhere, men should be cautious. Treason is the worst of crimes, and men should be careful to distinguish it from an offence, it is true, but an offense of a very different nature, and which should not be branded with this odious stigma. After the humiliating declarations of the Chief Magistrate of the nation in his late annual message to Congress, is it to be wondered at that thousands who had accustomed themselves to regard his utterances with the reverence due to an oracle should have been puzzled and mystified? The President might very naturally have been regarded as one likely to put a liberal construction on the prerogatives and authority of the Government over which he presided—Mr. JEFFERSON himself was accused of being a Federalist in practice after he got into the Presidency! Is it, then, to be wondered at that men of the abstractionist school, who have never known the sweets of Federal power, should go, in their theories, as far as Mr. BUCHANAN did in his a few months ago?

Such aberrations should not, therefore, be regarded as treason. They lack the insidious characteristics of that crime. The black, deceitful heart is wanting! Particularly is this the case in Maryland. Our very diet forbids it. There is something too tranquil and philosophical in an oyster—too phlegmatical in a terrapin, for treason to cavil over! Something too moist and tardy! Could Mr. Pickwick, and the society over which he presided, have committed treason? That generous coat would have scorned to button in the traitor's lank trunk! Your "Cassius has a lean and hungry look." Fancy jolly Sir John hatching plots other than those of Godshill with the Prince and Poins! or the jovial justice, "his fair round belly with good capon lin'd!" Outon it! "I see no reason why thou should'st be so superfluous" as to call such names?

A chronicle of Baltimore would at the present time present rather a dull page. Serious failures are apprehended among business men, but mercantile credit is too sensitive to allow a hint at names.

Last week died here Mrs. HARPER, daughter of CHARLES CARROL, of Carrolton. She was present, as a child, when WASHINGTON resigned his commission at Annapolis. Her picture may be seen as one of the two auburn-haired girls in Col. TRUMBULL'S painting in the Rotunda of the National Capitol. She was the widow of ROBERT GOODLOE HARPER, a Federalist, and one of the best of men! At her funeral, which was largely attended, Archbishop KENRICK officiated, and in a very happy address alluded to the historical associations connected with her family and name, and to the troubles that now perplex the country.

CECIL.

GENERAL POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

UNCOMPROMISING.

Hon. THOMAS D. ELIOT, of Massachusetts, publishes an address to his constituents in the Boston papers. From the very nature of the compromises which have thus far been proposed he says he can support none of them. All involve some surrender of principle; all are concessions without any equivalent; they are asked for by the Border States as a condition of remaining in the Union, which their obligations to the Constitution oblige them to do in any event, and a preliminary which is uniformly insisted on is that the Government shall not attempt to enforce the laws in the States which have already seceded. To this Mr. ELIOT says he can never consent. A firm adherence to the principles of our present Constitution he believes will restore to us a more perfect Union, establish justice and insure domestic tranquility.

LETTER FROM EX-GOV. GIST, OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Ex-Gov. GIST, of South Carolina, writes as follows to a distinguished sculptor in Washington, who has just completed his bust:

"Before this reaches you, blood may be shed in Charleston harbor, as the preparations for attacking Fort Sumter are finished, and it is understood that President BUCHANAN will not surrender it to the State authorities. Our Governor has been denounced all over the State for delaying thus long, and he cannot wait much longer. Are we to have a bloody civil war, or will the good sense of the conservative North prevail, and the South be permitted to part with her late confederates in peace? There can be no reconstruction of the late Union. The Border States may refuse to go with the Cotton States, but they will eventually join them. A common destiny awaits the whole South, and God alone knows what that destiny is. We may be overrun and conquered, but believing in the justice of our cause, we consider anything preferable to dishonor and degradation. Massachusetts and South Carolina ought to be friends instead of enemies. Massachusetts loses nothing by permitting us to have what institutions we please, unmolested, while South Carolina, by giving up her institutions, would degrade and impoverish herself, and this is asking too much of her. If we have a peaceful separation, I expect some time or other to visit your country, and if I do, will call to see you."

HON. W. L. YANCEY REDIVIVUS.

A few days ago we noticed the retirement of Hon. W. L. YANCEY from political life. He seems to have had a speedy resurrection, for, simultaneously with the announcement that he may be persuaded to accept of a mission to Europe as a Representative of the C. S. A., comes the appended report of a speech which he made in welcoming Hon. JEFF. DAVIS to Montgomery. After that distinguished civilian and hero had spoken, Mr. YANCEY said:

"As the distinguished gentleman who has just addressed you has said, the country does not now look to men, but to principles. But how fortunate is our country? She has not only the principles for the administration of government, but also the man. She has found in the distinguished gentleman she has called to preside over her public affairs, the statesman, the soldier and the patriot. [Applause.] She has the statesman—one eminently skilled in public affairs, thoroughly understanding the great principles on which our Government is based, skillful, wise and moderate. She has the soldier, distinguished upon the field of battle, wise in council, terrible in the charge. [Applause.] She has a patriot, just, upright and incorruptible. [Applause.] Neither fear would deter or favor seduce him or cause him to swerve from the path of rectitude and duty. I may say again, fortunate, thrice fortunate, are the people of the South. They have found the man as well as the principles—a man in whom is combined in so eminent a degree the wisdom of the statesman, the skill of the soldier and the incorruptibility of the patriot. The man and the hour have met. We may now hope that prosperity, honor and victory await his administration." [Applause.]

FROM CHARLESTON.

The correspondent of the Richmond (Va.) *Dispatch*, writing from Charleston on Feb. 18, says that Major ANDERSON is laboring under an attack of pneumonia. Dr. ROBERTSON, of Charleston, attends him regularly. Gen. DAVIS was expected in Charleston on Feb. 21. His arrival was anxiously anticipated, as his visit was known to be connected with the siege of Fort Sumter.

ARMING THE SOUTH.

The Petersburgh (Va.) *Express* notices the arrival in that city on Feb. 20 of 412 shot, weighing 26,780 lbs., and 271 shell, weighing 24,119 lbs. In comparison with what had already been forwarded to Charleston, and the amount yet to come, these munitions were not worth being mentioned. Two immense mortars, which passed through Petersburgh a few days since, were intended for service at Fort Johnson, and four or six more were in course of preparation at Richmond. One thousand Maynard rifles and appendages, with 50,000 ball cartridges and 180,000 primers, and 4,000 percussion muskets, have been received by the authorities of Alabama. The rifles were purchased by the Governor, in December last, and Quartermaster-General ARCHER has just returned from business connected with their delivery and receipt.

RECONSTRUCTION.

The Corinth (Miss.) *Advertiser*, of Feb. 9, publishes a significant article on the possibility of a reconstruction of the Union. Civil war or reconstruction, it says emphatically, is unavoidable. The people of Mississippi, the *Advertiser* firmly believes, would have voted down the secession ordinance, had those who passed it dared to refer it to them; and now the first tax levy for the new Government has so exasperated the already burdened tax-payers as to only require a leader to induce them to resist the collection of the tax. That a leader will long be wanting is impossible, for the moment that the hope of reconstruction is lost, and it becomes evident that the Border Slave States will not enter the Southern alliance, many now quiet will become insubordinate. And if the Border States refuse to leave the Union, retaliatory legislation will be attempted to drive them to this course, which will only have the effect of exasperating them. Even now many of the citizens of North Mississippi anticipate with pleasure the probable enforcement of the laws of that Government to which they still claim that they owe allegiance. Financial troubles, coupled with the failure of crops, are already causing many of the best citizens of the State to look to Arkansas and Tennessee as places of refuge. These considerations, the *Advertiser* predicts, will surely bring a crisis this Summer, to be decided at the ballot-box or in blood.

COMMODORE TATNALL.

The Augusta *Chronicle* publishes the appended letter:

SACKET'S HARBOR, Feb 10, 1861.

MY DEAR COUSIN: I start for Washington to-morrow, for the purpose of resigning my commission. After calling on the President and taking a respectful leave of him, I then go at once to Savannah. I write officially to-day to Gov. BROWN, informing him of my movements.

This is a sad trial for me, as it involves a severment from old and tried professional friends, at an age when new friendships will be difficult to form. I cannot, however, suffer any consideration of feeling or interest to interfere with my duty to my State, on this momentous occasion.

(Signed) JOSIAH TATNALL.

EDWARD F. CAMPBELL.

"SOLITARY AND ALONE I DID IT."

The Charleston *Courier* publishes the following note from Mr. SAMUEL J. ANDERSON, a gentleman who now lives in this City but was formerly a resident of Georgia:

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 12, 1860.

Yesterday the morning papers contained the news of the Constitution of the Southern Confederated States. Early in the morning I attempted to obtain a piece of ordnance for the purpose of firing a salute. In this attempt I was obstructed in various ways. At 4½ o'clock, however, I succeeded. Although many sympathized with my object, none participated in firing a salute, excepting those employed and paid by myself. It was my own act. Threats are made against me for treason in "giving aid and comfort." At these I laugh in contemptuous good humor.

HON. J. A. M'CLERNAND ON COERCION.

Hon. JOHN A. MCCLERNAND, of Illinois, writes as follows to the editor of the Peoria *Blade*:

"The word 'coercion,' in its present application to seceding States is a term coined by Disunionists for the purpose of misleading the public mind. Nobody—certainly no Democrat—proposes to subjugate or invade a seceding State. The idea of forcing a State to perform duties which must depend upon volition, is simply absurd, and the coercion alarmists know it. The true question is, whether the United States Government will submit to the coercion of the seceding States—whether it will encourage the spoliation of the public property—of its forts, arsenals, Custom-houses, &c.—by abstaining from any propositions to prevent such a result? This is the question, and you have very clearly and forcibly stated it; and this I understand to be the effect of our Democratic State Convention's resolutions. Certainly, this defines the position occupied by nearly all of the Northwestern Democrats in Congress. Whilst we maintain our independence of Black Republicanism, we must be equally careful to keep clear of fire-eating disunionism. Identification with either would be fatal to us as Democrats."

A PATRIOT IN LOUISIANA.

The brother of Hon. JOHN SHERMAN, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, in the House of Representatives, Gen. W. T. SHERMAN, has for many years past occupied the position of Superintendent of the State Military Academy at Alexandria, La. When it became evident that the State would secede, he addressed the following letter to Gov. MOORE:

JAN. 18, 1861.

Gov. THOS. O. MOORE, BATON ROUGE: *Sir*—As I occupy a quasi military position under the laws of this State, I deem it proper to acquaint you that I accepted such position when Louisiana was a State in the Union, and when the motto of the Seminary was inserted in marble over the main door, "By the Liberality of the General Government of the United States." "The Union—*Esto Perpetua*."

Recent events foreshadow a great change, and it becomes all men to choose. If Louisiana withdraw from the Federal Union, I prefer to maintain my allegiance to the old Constitution as long as a fragment of it survives, and my longer stay here would be wrong in every sense of the word. In that event, I beg you will send or appoint some authorized agent to take charge of the arms and munitions of war here, belonging to the State, or direct me what disposition should be made of them.

And, furthermore, as President of the Board of Supervisors, I beg of you to take immediate steps to relieve me as Superintendent, the moment the State determines to secede, for on no earthly account will I do any act or think any thought hostile to, or in defiance of, the old Government of the United States.

With great respect, &c.,

W. T. SHERMAN.

In reply, Gov. MOORE assured Gen. SHERMAN of the deep regret which he felt in accepting his resignation, and instructed him to hand over his charge to Prof. SMITH.

THE NEW TARIFF OF THE C. S. A.

The following is an official copy of the act recently passed by the Montgomery Congress, to which the telegraph has made brief reference:

Be it enacted, That the following articles shall be exempt from duty, and admitted free into the several States, to wit: Bacon, pork, ham, lard, beef, fish of all kinds, wheat, and flour of all other grains, Indian corn and meal, barley and barley flour, rice and rice flour, oats and oatmeal, gunpowder and all the materials of which it is made, lead in all forms, arms of every description, and munitions of war, military accoutrements and percussion caps, and living animals of all kinds; also, all agricultural products in their natural state.

SEC. 2 enacts that all goods, wares and merchandise imported from any one of the late United States of America, not being a member of this Confederacy before the 4th of March next, which may have been *bona fide* purchased heretofore or within ten days after the passage of this act, shall be exempt and free from duty.

SEC. 3 enacts that the State of Texas be and is hereby exempted from the operations of the tariff laws heretofore passed or adopted by this Congress.

(Signed) HOWELL COBB,
President of the Convention.

J. J. HOOPER, Secretary.
Passed Feb 18, 1861.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

A SCHEME OF GENERAL EMANCIPATION.—Somebody, stimulated by Lord BROUGHAM'S letter to the Boston John Brown Committee, sends the Ex-Chancellor a report of a conversation with the late Dr. CHALMERS, in which that learned and eloquent divine detailed his plan for abolishing Slavery. It consisted in buying from the masters one day each week of the slaves' time and labor, with the proper and industrious use of which the negro might gradually earn enough to buy another day, and so on until his emancipation should have been entirely purchased. A questionable assumption of the negro's interest—industry—lies at the foundation of this scheme.

AN IRREPARABLE LOSS.—Blenheim Palace, which VANBRUGH built for the great Duke of Marlborough, was badly damaged by fire on the 5th inst. The most serious loss was the destruction of the Titian Gallery, which contained some of the *chefs d'œuvre* of the illustrious Venetian colorist. The following is a list of the pictures destroyed: Mars and Venus, Cupid and Psyche, Apollo and Daphne, Pluto and Proserpine, Hercules and Dejanira, Vulcan and Ceres, Bacchus and Ariadne, Jupiter, Juno and Io, Neptune and Amphitrite, all painted on leather. The only other painting is one by PETER PAUL RUBENS, the "Rape of Proserpine," 8 feet 8 inches high, and 2 feet 1 inch wide, and was considered one of RUBEN'S masterpieces.

DEATH OF FOSTER, THE ARTIST.—BIRKET FOSTER, the landscape painter, to whom periodical and standard literature are both indebted for the happiest illustrations, has just died in London. Some of the latest results of his genius were reproduced in gift books during the past season; and for many years his tranquil meadows, shady copses, and breezy elms, have adorned holiday collections of poetry. His charming designs for "Gray's Elegy," "The Deserted Village," and "The Seasons," are familiar in many English and American households. His designs for "L'Allegro" and "Pensarosa" were etched on steel by himself. He was latterly associated with JOHN GILBERT in the illustration of almost all the finest English works, and, with him, has impressed that department of English art with its well-known characteristics. FOSTER was at first an engraver, apprenticed to LANDSELLS, who soon directed his genius in its proper channel. Two gentlemen of Troy, New-York, have corresponded much with the lamented artist, and are the fortunate possessors of many charming sketches from his pencil.

A MONOPOLY OF LUCIFER MATCHES.—The French Government has determined to take the entire business of manufacturing friction matches into its own hands, expecting to realize 20,000,000 francs a year from the chips. The danger of fires and the poisoning of children are the popular pleas which the French financial chief offers for the change.

THE CHIEF OF THE BOHEMIANS.—HENRY MURGER, one of the most brilliant of the Parisian purveyors of light reading, has just died in a suburban hospital. His *Vie de Bohême* gave currency to the title "Bohemian," ascribed to the light troops of the Press—a title originally devised in that connection by BERANGER. Count WALEWSKI who began life as one of that class, sent 500 francs to console his brother's last hours; and at the funeral the whole literary fraternity of Paris was present, and on the spot subscribed funds for a monument.

MARITIME NURSERIES FOR FRANCE.—M. MICHELET, who, in his last work, *La Mer*, has spoken eloquently of the benefits of sea bathing to weakly children, writes to the *Presse* that the Government is discussing the project of forming establishments for carrying out his views in this respect. He adds that the matter may be turned to good account for the country, by bringing up the children restored to health by this means, and accustomed to the sea, to a seafaring life, which, it appears, the families of sailors and fishermen are much given to abandon in favor of more lucrative inland pursuits. The subject has especial claims to the attention of the Confederated Government of the South.

THE REVENUES OF THE EMPIRE.—The following is the amount of the net revenues of France at the expiration of its different political *régimes*: 1789, 577,564,994f.; 1799, 539,079,892f.; 1815, 608,710,672f.; 1831, 812,583,090f; 1847, 1,096,436,343f.; 1848, 1,139,428,692f.; and 1861, 1,391,186,460f.

HOE'S TEN CYLINDER PRESSES.—The English patent for Presses such as are now employed in printing the New-York TIMES, has been extended for five years by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

AN ERA IN GENEALOGY.—The *Saturday Review* and other foreign papers frequently allude to FRANCIS II. as the nephew of VICTOR EMANUEL. The King and the Ex King are, in fact, second cousins.

GATHERING UP THE FRAGMENTS.—The Prince of Monaco has at last found a purchaser for his sovereignty in the person of the French Emperor. The price was 4,000,000 francs.

A POUSSIN AT A LOW FIGURE.—An "Assumption" ascribed to Poussin was lately exposed for sale at Paris for 10,000 francs, and was eventually sold for 2,550.

PERSONAL.

—The New-York correspondent of the New-Orleans *Delta* states that Lola Montez's last love was a young man named Follen, whom she picked up in San Francisco, and took to Australia. He had two girls under his charge, and bearing his name. Who they were no one knows. They could not have been his daughters, unless he married at the early age of ten. Lola and Follen quarreled like cat and dog, and he committed suicide, they say, in order to get rid of her. This was in 1856. Lola returned to the United States in 1857-'58, with the girls. She called the elder one Minnie Montez, and, as she was very pretty, put her on the stage, and made money by the operation. More than two years ago, this girl was married, not to an officer of the Navy, but to a gentleman who was once our Minister to Nicaragua. So there could have been precious little education for her at a seminary in Troy, as the story goes, where the term is four years! Lola did tell her doctor that Minnie —— had cut her, and that she had had hysterics and smoked a great deal too much in consequence. Probably the romantic incident which the Philadelphia *Press* started on its travels some weeks since originated in these facts.

—A case of domestic scandal has just come to light in Detroit. A Mr. S—, his personality is not defined more closely—some weeks since introduced to his wife a young gentleman whose character he supposed to be unimpeachable, and having occasion a short time afterwards to leave the City for a few days, invited him to call at the house frequently. The fellow accepted the invitation and called much oftener than politeness or friendship required. On his return the husband received hints that all was not as it should be, and by a very simple *ruse* succeeded in catching the boots of the gay deceiver in his wife's chamber quite late at night. A scene ensued, of course, but explanations were made which kept the difficulty out of the Courts, and now Mr. and Mrs. S. are living happily again together.

—One John Vandeveer, traveling from Philadelphia to Parkersburgh, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, got intoxicated and lost his ticket. Not being able to produce it, and not willing to pay for another, he was put out of the car. In doing so he fell down a bank, and subsequently, in going after his hat, fell among some stones, and injured himself so that he died. The wife brought suit against the Railroad Company, and got $1,734 damages. The Company appealed to the Supreme Court, where the judgment was reversed, on the ground of a want of a distinct direction to the jury as to the measure of damages, and a new trial awarded. Upon this trial the jury gave a verdict of $2,500 damages.

—A man living near Fentonville, (Wis.,) who shall be nameless for the sake of his children, was riding with his wife some weeks since, when, in crossing a railroad track, he came in collision with a passing train of cars. His wife and both the horses were killed. At the time the wretch said that he did not care for the woman, but the railroad company would have to pay for his horses, and now he has brought suit to recover $400 damages, $200 of which he says is to remunerate him for the loss of the former and $200 for that of the latter.

—Miss Jones, of Monroe County, Indiana, was ruined a short time since by a scoundrel named Braham, who promised to marry her. She procured her seducer's arrest and made affidavit of the fact, but Braham introduced a witness who deposed that Miss Jones had told him that she had not been seduced under promise of marriage. The poor girl in her despair then said she would not disgrace her family, and calling for a glass of water suddenly emptied into it a deadly poison, and refusing all aid died in a few minutes. The people talk strongly of lynching Braham.

—Taunton, (Mass.,) has been startled by a series of disgusting revelations which blast the character of some citizens who have heretofore been considered respectable. One Capt. Small, formerly of Providence, (R. I.) has been detected in an intrigue with one Mrs. Gilmore, both members of the Baptist Church. The woman had apparently become infatuated with sundry spiritual dogmas which Capt. Small had taken pains to impress upon her, although he was himself a city Missionary, Superintendent of a Sabbath School and prominent in various good works.

—Richard Bruce, a colored man who died in Boston a few days since, left, by will, $1,100 for the purchase of one or more of his children who are now held as slaves in Maryland. On inquiry it was found that all his children were married and had families, and that none of them were willing to be separated, nor did their masters desire to sell. It has been determined, however, to purchase a grandson of Mr. Bruce's, and an application is now pending before the Legislature of Massachusetts to allow this diversion of the funds.

—Hon. Horatio King, now Postmaster-General, entered the Department over which he now presides when twenty-five or six years of age with an appointment as copying clerk, and a salary of $1,000 per annum. He was called to the First Assistant Postmaster-Generalship on the death of Gen. Hobbie. It is a singular circumstance that he began his public career as conductor of a newspaper at Paris, Me., having Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, now Vice-President elect, as his partner in the business.

—The Boston *Courier* tells a good story of Gen. Butler. The General was in Washington the other day, and during a conversation with Southern men, one of them, a Georgian said, "I do not believe there is an honest man in Massachusetts." After a moment's reflection, he added, "I beg to assure you, Mr. Butler, I mean nothing personal." The General responded—"I believe there are a great many honest men in Georgia; but in saying so, Sir, I do not mean anything personal."

—John Keeler, a young man, formerly in the employ of W. A. Townsend & Co., was arrested in Buffalo a few days since. He was sent to the Bank a week ago to obtain the money on a check for $400. This he did, but, instead of taking it to his employers, invited a friend, named William Ballard, to take a trip with him to Buffalo. The promising twain were apprehended while enjoying a game of billiards in that city.

—Mr. EDWARD W. BLOSSOM disappeared from Rochester a few days ago. Until Tuesday his friends were in great anxiety, when they received a letter from him, dated in this City, stating that he was about leaving for California. No cause but temporary insanity can be assigned for his sudden departure, as his business affairs were in a very prosperous condition.

—The house of Mr. Kinsey, at Darien Centre, N. Y., was destroyed by fire on the night of Feb. 10. Two children lost their lives in the flames. One of them, a little boy about eight years old, was seen at the window. He tried to kick out the sash, but was unable to do so. All efforts to rescue him proved unavailing.

—Some careless individual while experimenting with an air-gun in New-Haven, Ct., a few days since, wounded Miss Susan A. Thorp severely in the ankle. She was near the corner of Howe and George streets at the time, and has no idea who discharged the weapon.

—The Albanians are congratulating themselves on the prospect they have of hearing Miss Hinkley sing. She has promised to gratify them some evening during the next three weeks.

AFFAIRS IN KANSAS.

Inauguration of the State Government—Proclamation of Gov. Robinson.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LAWRENCE, Sunday, Feb. 10, 1861.

At 10 o'clock, yesterday morning, I had the honor of witnessing the inauguration of our State Government. Gov. ROBINSON and two of the District Judges were sworn in at that time, and, believe me, it was a sweet sound to my ears to hear them pledge themselves to support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of Kansas.

CHARLES ROBINSON, henceforth, wears something more than the empty honors of office. After taking the official oath, he immediately issued a Proclamation declaring Kansas to be a member of the Union, and convening the Legislature for March 26,—as early as it can be done in compliance with the letter of the law. It will not enable our Senators to be elected by them, to be present at the Special Session, and it is generally conceded that their presence will not be required to give the friends of the new President a majority. The Senatorial candidates are alive to the importance of the occasion. PARROTT has just returned from his delegateship to look after his future interests, and will find many friends who will favor his return to the Senate.

POMEROY is at the helm in the commissary department at Atchison, and if his votes are guaged by the number of mouths he feeds, he will not want for any position in the gift of the people.

Messrs. EWING, DELAHAY and MORRIS, all of Leavenworth, are also understood to be candidates from Northern Kansas.

On the South, we have three candidates of some prominence. LANE is perhaps the best known.

Mr. STANTON is expected from Washington daily, to participate in the contest; his strength is at present less developed than that of his competitors, but his chances for final success are by no means the poorest.

Mr. WINCHELL will give all the old stagers a hard run.

With such an abundance, and so great a variety of material, none but a prophet can predict the result.

RANDOLPH.

LAW REPORTS.

The Case of Another Alleged Slaver.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Betts.

The United States vs. *The bark Weatherguage and her cargo.*—This was a libel of information, to forfeit the bark, as being engaged in the slave-trade. The libel, claim and answer corresponded with those in the case of the *Kate*. The libel was filed Oct. 1, 1860. The vessel was offered for clearance at the Custom-house for a voyage to Hong Kong, China, *via* Ambriz, on the coast of Africa; but a clearance was refused her, and she was thereupon seized and libeled. She was claimed by one John Morris. The cargo of the vessel was one which, in the words of the main witness for the Government, was "as likely to go for legal as illegal purposes."

Judge BETTS after laying down the rule as stated in the case of the *Kate*, that in such a state of facts the claimant would be entitled to have the vessel discharged, unless the libelant showed other facts sufficient to raise a reasonable suspicion against her, proceeds to discuss the facts of this case as follows:

"The evidence is not so varied or of so impressive a character as that given in the case of the *Kate*, but yet, in my judgment, it is of a nature to awaken a marked distrust of the truthfulness and legality of the adventure which it was represented and claimed to be at the Custom-House.

And first, in my judgment, there was reasonable cause of suspicion well justifying the Collector in seizing the vessel, because her manifest and outfit were for Ambriz, directly contiguous to slave regions, with a cargo adapted equally to a slave trade, or to an honest one, and her voyage was apparently to terminate at Hong Kong, without any proof being furnished at that time or on the trial, that the vessel was really destined to the latter port at all, or that any such course of trade subsists in our commerce.

There was no proof of the instructions given to the master for the voyage, nor was the master, nor any member of the crew examined by the claimant to verify the l

had was engaged in freighting; he was connected with a freight express company called Traders' Express Company; I believe he was President of it; the Traders' Express Company had a contract with the Hudson River Railroad, by which the former had a per centage on freight sent over the road, and that per centage was made up monthly in the freight department, and the bills were certified to me; payments were made to him, as representative of that Express Company, by me, upon his receipts.

Q.—Did you see him write or sign such receip's? A.—He signed them always; I saw him do it; sometimes he filled them up, sometimes I did it; they were printed blanks.

Q.—For about what length of time were you in the habit of seeing him sign such receip's? A.—I think the arrangement continued about fifteen months, as a general thing; I saw him sign the receipts during that time.

Q.—Please state in what year this arrangement commenced and when it terminated? A.—It commenced in the Fall of 1858 and terminated with his death about a year ago; I think he died in January or February, 1860.

Q.—Are you familiar with the signature of said A. T. Maillard? A.—Yes, Sir, so far as I have told you.

Q.—Look at the alleged will of Jane Augusta Blankman, now shown you, and state whether, in your opinion, the words "A. T. Maillard" and the words "Park-place and Broadway, New-York," are in the hand writing of said A. T. Maillard. A.—From my knowledge of his signature, I should think not.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hall—Q.—Have you seen that signature before to-day, and if so, when and where, and how many times, and who, if any were present? A.—I have seen it before some four or six weeks ago in the Surrogate's office; once in the presence of Mr. Wood and one of the clerks in the office.

Q.—Have you, in respect to your judgment of the signatures, referred to signatures of his? A.—I have.

Q.—Were you called upon to examine the will signature through a glass? A.—I was.

Q.—Who produced the glass? A.—Mr. Wood.

Q.—Were you shown traceries of the signature? A.—Not at that time; it was before that.

Q.—Who showed those to you? A.—Mr. Wood.

Q.—How many did he show? A.—He showed me tracing of the signature on tracing paper.

Q.—Did you converse with Mr. Wood about the validity or invalidity of the signature? A.—I did.

Q.—Was your attention more called to the signature of Mr. Maillard by any circumstance than the signatures of other receipters at your office? A.—No, Sir, not at the time he signed.

Q.—Do you remember talking with a gentleman by the name of Kirkpatrick about the validity of this signature? A.—I do, Sir.

Q.—What was it that you said to him on that subject? A.—I told him I did not think it was a valid signature, and did not compare with the signatures that I had.

Re-arrest by Mr. Clinton: Q.—When you spoke of "traceries" of the signature being shown you, what did you allude to? A.—It was tracing upon tissue paper which was shown me by Mr. Wood, and which I compared with signatures in my possession before I knew the will was in dispute or Mr. Maillard was witness to it.

Q.—Do you think that the words "Park-place and Broadway, New-York," bear any resemblance whatever to the handwriting of Maillard.

Objected to. Question withdrawn.

Ira A. Libby was then sworn for contestant.

Q.—Be kind enough to state your residence and occupation. A.—I am a hotel keeper, proprietor of the Libby House on Warren-street.

Q.—Did you know Adolphus T. Maillard in his lifetime? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—For about how long? A.—Eight or ten years.

Q.—Did your acquaintance with him extend to the time of his death? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Have you seen him write? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Rarely or frequently? A.—I have seen him write several times.

Q.—Did he board in the hotel of which you are proprietor? A.—He did, about a year and a half ago.

Q.—And during your proprietorship of the hotel? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Have you received his writing in the course of business? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Please give us some idea as to about the extent to which you have thus received his writing. A.—Several times.

Q.—Have you received his checks and notes and letters in the way of business? A.—I have received his checks and letters, but don't remember about any notes.

Q.—For about what length of time did you receive his checks and letters? A.—Very near a year, I should think.

Q. Had you business transactions with him? A. I have loaned him money.

Q. Be good enough to look at the alleged will of Jane Augusta Blankman, now shown you, and state whether, in your opinion, the words "A. T. Maillard," "Park place and Broadway, New-York," are in the handwriting of the said Adolphus T. Maillard. A. That is a nice question to answer; in my opinion, I should not take it for Mr. Maillard's writing, although it might be.

The cross-examination of this witness was waived, and the Court adjourned to the 27th inst.

The Writ of Habeas Corpus—Where Returnable.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Before Justice Robertson.

Matter of Nathan Brown, Jr.—In this case the petitioner was recently committed to the custody of the Sheriff on a Stillwell warrant. He now applied for his discharge upon a writ of *habeas corpus*. Counsel for the Respondent, the Sheriff, Messrs. Oakey Hall and Courtney, moved that the writ be granted, as it appeared to have been issued by a Justice of the Supreme Court, and was returned in the Superior Court. It was claimed by counsel that there was no authority for a return to a writ of this sort to be made before a Commissioner other than the officer issuing the writ, except in cases where the custody was in an adjoining county. In support of this position reference was made to 3 Hill 656, Hill's notes. Barry & Marcine's case.

The Court granted the motion and quashed the writ.

Court of General Sessions.

FIVE YEARS IN THE PENITENTIARY.

In this Court, yesterday, before Recorder Hoffman, William Robinson, previously convicted of forgery in the second degree, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for five years. The Court, in passing sentence, expressed its regret that a young man of such good character as the prisoner had previously borne, should be brought into such a position. To save him from the infamy of a State Prison confinement, the Penitentiary had been substituted instead.

THE SHEPHERD ARSON CASE—TESTIMONY ALL IN.

The trial of Shepherd, for arson, was then resumed.

John Zeicke first testified that he had known the prisoner to quarrel with his wife, and once to pull her down stairs. Upon cross-examination, he stated that he had had some personal difficulty with the prisoner, who had once procured his commitment to the Tombs.

The District-Attorney here proposed to put in evidence the testimony of Christian Geyer, as reported on the former trial. The witness had since died, and consequently his testimony could be had in no other way. On the question of admitting or rejecting this testimony as reported, it was decided to take testimony as to the manner in which the former trial was reported. For this purpose

Fineley Anderson was called, and testified that he took down the testimony of Geyer on the former trial, *verbatim*, as it was interpreted at the time by the interpreter. A lengthy cross-examination followed, concerning the method of short hand used, and the merits of the various systems of phonography. This occupied a long time.

Mr. Louis Kazinski, the Interpreter of the Court, was then called and testified that on the former trial he had interpreted the testimony of Geyer as nearly literally as the difference of idiom between the English and German would allow.

Counsel for defence objected in the first place to taking the testimony of a person deceased, and in the second place, to allowing the reporter to read the minutes, unless he could also otherwise remember the testimony.

The Court overruled the objection, and the testimony of Geyer, was then read by Mr. Anderson, who had reported it. Geyer slept in the house the night of the fire. He was awaked at midnight by some one shouting his name. He got up and went down stairs, when a man outside asked him why he didn't shut the front door, which was then open. He thereupon shut and locked it, and went to bed. An hour afterwards he was awakened by the fire on the ceiling above him. He rushed out through the front door, which he found open, and saw the prisoner in front shouting "Fire." Next morning the witness saw that the prisoner's face was burned. Witness heard no difficulty that night between prisoner and his wife. Witness tried to re-enter his room after he came out, but was prevented by the smoke and flames.

Fire-Marshal Baker next testified that he reached the fire, after the house was entirely down. He searched the ruins, and found the body of Mrs. Shepherd, much burned; her head lay buried in the remains of a feather-bed; the body was taken to the station-house; subsequently, witness saw the prisoner, who said that he came home that night and found the front door open; he went in and closed it; subsequently, was awakened by his wife, who exclaimed, "My God, Jim, the house is on fire." He tried to prevail on his wife to escape from the rear window; she was unwilling and resisted; as she was strong, he couldn't force her out, and being unable to remain longer on account of the flames, he made good his own escape; he told the witness further that his wife's watch and chain were burnt, and that a girl had told him they had been found in the rubbish by a Dutch woman; on a subsequent occasion the witness had talked with the prisoner at the Tombs; John McGuire was also present; witness showed the prisoner a watch, which he recognized as his wife's; witness told him that this had been obtained from McGuire, a watchmaker, with whom the prisoner had left it, giving his name as Robinson

John McGuire, a watchmaker, then testified that the prisoner had brought the watch here shown to his shop; he gave his name as Robinson, and left the watch to be repaired.

Margaret Shields testified that the prisoner came to her house on the morning after the fire, and said he had lost all he was worth in the world; his face was burned; witness dressed the burns; prisoner specified what he had lost—all his furniture and his own and his wife's clothing, and some $60 or $80 in silver, which his wife had earned by washing.

Catharine Howey testified that she was a cousin of the prisoner's wife, who was a strong, healthy, woman, and earned her living by washing; witness saw her on the Thursday before the fire; she afterwards attended her funeral; she had a gold watch which she always carried herself; she didn't appear to live happily with her husband.

Robert Dickey testified that his wife was related to the prisoner's wife; two or three months before the fire the witness was at the prisoner's house with his wife; the prisoner handed the witness a policy of insurance; witness read it, and said, "are you going to transfer the insurance to the house in Harlem?" he replied "No, he was going to burn the house down, and Jane (his wife) with it;" the wife then said, "Don't mind anything he says;" what the prisoner said was in a thoughtless and trifling manner; he never was serious, but always joking and jesting.

Mrs. Dickey, wife of the last witness, similarly testified to the same facts which her husband had stated: she narrated the conversation concerning the house-burning as follows: After showing the policy, he said: "I'll have a big fire one of those days;" "What do you mean," said his wife; he replied, laughing, "Yes I will, and you along with it;" she was joking and jesting at the time.

William Lanzenbeck, a little boy, testified that he was at the prisoner's house about a month before the fire, when the prisoner came in drunk, and asked his wife for a dollar; she said she wouldn't give it to him; he then went into the bedroom and got her watch, saying he would keep it till she gave him a dollar; he then went out with the watch, and the witness was sent by the wife to see what he would do with it; when the prisoner saw him coming, he sent him back to see if he could get the dollar.

The District-Attorney here stated that the officer supenaed from the insurance office was sick, and he therefore asked the counsel for defence to admit that the policy of insurance would have expired about a month after the fire.

The testimony of Jane Ball, (absent,) as given upon the former trial, was now read. The testimony was to the fact of the prisoner's unpleasant relations with his wife, and also the conversation concerning the burning of the house. In these matters the testimony of former witnesses was corroborated. The witness, however, had an impression at the time of the conversation concerning the burning of the house, that the prisoner was serious.

The testimony of Albert Steinhaus, (also absent,) was then read, by consent, from the report of the former trial. The witness saw the fire. It was chiefly on the roof and upper part of the house.

The prosecution at this point rested. The defence, without any opening remarks, introduced *Reuben R. Wood*, who testified that the prisoner was formerly in his employ, and always bore a good character for peace and quietness. Witness was a builder. He had seen and been in the prisoner's house, and thought it was worth at least $250. It was about sixteen feet square, and was a frame house. *William Taylor* and *Abraham Demerest* next testified, each that they were carpenters, and that the prisoner's house could not be built for less than $400 or $500. These witnesses were examined at considerable length, as to the manner and expense of building various kinds of houses.

A witness, *Downs*, testified that he was the first to discover the body of the prisoner's wife in the ruins. It was not in the remains of the feather bed. The bed was scattered all about the house, and the body lay by itself. He left it and went to the Station-house. When he returned, Fire Marshal Baker was examining the ruins.

Joseph H. Murdock testified that he had known the the prisoner to have two watches, as long as ten years ago

John Henfling testified that he saw the fire; it broke out of the lower windows, and in the lower part of the house first; the prisoner was running up and down in front of the house like a crazy man, crying "My wife, my wife;" the upper part of the house was not on fire at first. On cross-examination, the witness stated that he was a friend of the prisoner, who had once been his bail when he was arrested for a robbery.

Michael Boyle testified concerning the circumstances of the fire, just as the last witness had done.

Peter Henschell testified that the prisoner's house was built mostly of second-hand materials.

Officer John Brower testified that he had known the prisoner for eight months, during which time he had heard or known nothing against him.

George Thurling being absent, the District-Attorney consented that his testimony on the former trial might be read. The witness was the first man at the fire. When he got there he saw but little fire. He kicked the front door in; the bottom part of the house and the weather board were all blazing when he opened the door.

George Cotton, who testified on the former trial, was also now absent, and his testimony was read by consent. The witness stated that fire was first in the lower part of the house. In other respects he corroborated the statements of the last witness.

The testimony of *Matthew Chadwick* was next read, for the same reason as that of the last two witnesses had been. The testimony was also to the same state of facts, in regard to the circumstance of the fire.

The testimony of the defence was here closed, with two witnesses as to the prisoner's character, and as it was very late—6 o'clock—the Court adjourned to Monday morning at 11 o'clock, when the case will be summed up on both sides, and given to the Jury.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS

LEONARD, J.—*Macy* vs. *Wheeler*.—Motion denied.

Tupper vs. *Wood et al.*—Order of arrest vacated as to defendant Terry.

POLICE REPORTS.

A DEMONSTRATION WITH A SMALL SWORD.

On Thursday night, Mr. John Labaste, a Frenchman, keeping a wine-cellar at No. 193 Fulton-street, made an attempt to stab Mr. August Sherman, of No. 166 William-street, with a small sword or dirk, but was prevented by the by the bystanders, and arrested by Officer Black, of the Second Ward. Labaste had been transacting some business with Mr. Sherman, at the store of the latter, and a difference arising with reference to it, he lost control of himself, and rushed upon his opponent with the weapon. Justice Osborne yesterday held him in bail for trial.

THE CASE OF EX-POLICE-CAPTAIN ROBERTSON.

Mr. Wm. Robertson, an Ex-Police Captain, who was arrested some time ago on a charge of felonious assault upon one Henry Wade, was yesterday discharged from the complaint. The witnesses for the complainant were examined before the Grand Jury, but their evidence was not sufficient to sustain the charge.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 22.

$2,000	U. S. 5s, '65	100	Erie R. b3 31
32,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Cp'n. 85	100	do 31⅛
13,500	Treas. 12 p'c. Nts. 102⅜	50	do 31⅜
1,000	Virginia 5s, 68.. 78⅛	10	Hudson Riv. R. 43⅜
2,000	do 78⅜	50	do b60 43⅜
4,000	N. Car. State 6s. 78⅜	50	Michigan Cen. R. 55⅝
5,000	Missouri St. 6s 65⅜	200	do s30 55⅝
3,000	do b30 66	150	do 55⅞
6,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90. 72	250	M. S. & N. I. G. S. 31⅜
4,000	Br'klyn C. W. L. 100⅜	50	do b60 32
7,000	do 100	150	Ill. Cen. R. R. S. c 78⅜
1,000	N. Y. & N. Hds. 7's 1866 97	400	do s10 78⅜
3,000	M. C. Spec. M. S. F. Conv't bonds.... 99	100	do b30 78⅜
2,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bonds 96	100	do 79
1,000	La C. & M. L. G. Bs. 18	205	do 79
1,000	C. & N. W. 2 mo 16	45	Cleve. C. & Cin R. 94⅜
2,000	H. & St. Jo. R. 68	200	Galena & Chicago R. 74⅜
10	Bank of N. York.. 93	50	do 84 71⅜
75	Pac. Mail St. Co. 83⅜	150	do 71⅜
150	N. Y. Central R. s30 76⅜	500	do b3 72
100	do b60 77⅛	100	Clev. & Toledo R s30 32½
1450	do c 77⅛	100	do s30 32⅜
800	do b30 77⅛	200	do 32⅜
700	do s10 77	225	do 32⅜
430	do c 77	150	Chi. & Rock Isl R c. 57
400	do 77⅛	50	do 57
160	do s30 76⅞	100	Chi. Bur. & Q. R s30 70⅜
10	do 77⅛		

FRIDAY, Feb. 22—P. M.

It affords us pleasure to say that the New Loan of the Federal Government for $8,000 000 has been promptly filled up, *from this City alone*, the bidding up to 5 o'clock this afternoon, when the Washington mail closed, being largely in excess of the sum advertised for by the Secretary of the Treasury. The bids outside of New-York will probably amount to a considerable sum, in addition, and our present impression is that, including a combination bid of $2,500,000 by the Associated Banks of New-York, (understood to be at 90 ℔ cent.,) the whole offers for the loan will reach about $11,500,000. Exclusive of the intervention of the Banks of this City for the credit of the Government, we think it will be demonstrated that the public have come forward for more than the sum total at present asked for, and at rates fully equal to the minimum rate fixed in the general Bank bid. We learn that a number of our Banks have bid separately for their own account, outside the combination offer. The result of the negotiation altogether cannot fail, in the existing political situation of the country, to impart general satisfaction, and the effect upon the Public Credit as well as upon the Stock Exchange can scarcely fail to be salutary in strengthening the public confidence. About 180 different bids went on from this City, according to the preliminary deposits made with Mr. Cisco, the Government Sub-Treasurer.

The Stock Exchange is firmer than on Thursday, but only partially active. The Anniversary of Washington's Birthday was observed by the Exchange Board, in adjourning over at 12 o'clock, so that no afternoon session was held, although the dealings in New-York Central shares, and a few other Stocks, were kept upon the Street for several hours after the adjournment. The transfers of the Central Stock reopened today, imposing a larger amount of business than usual upon the Brokers in the settlement of contracts. The cash sales of the stock at the Board amounted to about 2,500 shares, but these did not satisfy the demand of the day, and the price for immediate delivery advanced to 77⅜@77½ ℔ cent. as against 76⅞ at the close on Thursday. The other New-York, and also the Western road Stocks, were firmer, and the State Securities steady at yesterday's currency. Treasury paper was again in demand at 9½@9⅝ ℔ cent. ℔ annum, and the Railway mortgages steady. On the Street, after the adjournment of the Board, the quotations on the speculative Share list, ultimately closed about as follows:

Central	77⅜	Galena	72
Erie	31⅜	Michigan Central	55⅜
Illinois Central	78⅜	Mich. Southern	14⅜
Toledo	32⅝	Mich. Guaranteed	32
Rock Island	57	Missouris	65⅜

The outward foreign mail to-morrow will go by the steamer *City of Baltimore*, closing at the Post-office at 10½ o'clock A. M. We report a firmer and higher market for Exchange for this opportunity, with an advancing tendency on both Merchant and Bankers' bills. The standard drawers among the Banking houses early this forenoon did business on London at 105¼ ℔ cent, but subsequently advanced their rate to 105⅜@106 ℔ cent. All transient bills, of first class credit, were sought for at 105¼@105½ ℔ cent., and the market altogether promised, at the close, another rise of ¼ ℔ cent. for the next mail. On Paris, the terms are f.5.40 @f.5 37½.

The employment of Money at Bank on mercantile paper is about steady at 7 ℔ cent. ℔ annum; the decrease in the general line of Loans and Discounts having been arrested for the present, although the heavy Banks find it difficult to keep up their average on the best class of paper. The consequence is that Money is being lent, at call, on a pledge of Treasury Bills at 5 ℔ cent., and on other approved Stock collateral at 6 ℔ cent. The stock of Bullion in Market is estimated at $38,000,000, with the Southern Exchanges turning in favor of New-York. Whatever advances in Gold may be made to the Government on the Loan to be awarded to-morrow, will speedily return to Bank, as requisitions on the Treasury have already been made to the amount of $2,000,000 or $3,000,000, requiring only the formality of the Secretary's signature for the Money.

In reference to the Land Mortgage of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Company which suddenly declined in market to 43 ℔ cent. a few days ago, (recovering to 48 ℔ cent. sales to-day,) we are enabled to state that the interest upon this mortgage, and upon the first lien of $3,000,000 to the State of Missouri, has been faithfully earned by the property since Sept. 1, 1859, and that there is no present authority for the suspicion that the April coupon will not as usual be promptly met. The property, embracing 208 miles of finished railway from the Mississippi River, at Hannibal, across the State of Missouri, to the Missouri River, at St. Joseph, and a grant of 600,000 acres of land, selected on and within 15 miles of the road, cost $12,364,000 and that the State and Land Mortgage liens upon this estate amount to $8,000,000, the remainder being made up of Common Bonds and Capital Shares. The primary interest to be annually provided is as follows:

On $3 000 000 State Loan, at 6 ℔ cent.	$180,000
On $5 000,000 Land Mortgage, at 7 ℔ cent.	350 000
Total equal to $44 167 ℔ month.	$530,060

The net earnings of the road over all operating expenses, from 1st Sept. 1859, to 31st August, 1860, twelve months, were $487,000, or at the rate of $40,583 per month, and the Land sales of the year $342,000. And the net earnings from 1st Sept. 1860, to 1st January, 1861, were $201,000, or at the rate of $50,083 per month.

Domestic Exchange.—The following are the latest mail quotations for Exchange on New-York, received by Mr. J. T. Van Vleck, No. 4 Broadstreet:

		Premium.
Feb. 21.	Philadelphia	Par @1-10
Feb. 21.	Boston	Par @1-10
Feb 21.	Baltimore	⅛@ ¼
Feb. 16.	St. Louis	6 @ 6¼
Feb. 20.	Pittsburgh	2 @ 2½
Feb. 19.	Chicago	6 @ 6¼
Feb. 19.	Milwaukee	6 @ 7
Feb. 19.	Cincinnati	⅛@ ¼
Feb 21.	Washington, D. C.	1⅛@ 1¾
Feb. 16.	Memphis	1¾@ 1¾
Feb. 18.	Savannah	1¾@ 2¼
Feb. 18.	Macon, Ga	2 @ 2½
Feb. 19.	Louisville	⅛@ ¾
Feb. 20.	Cleveland	1 @ 1⅛
Feb. 20.	Norfolk, Va	5½@ 5¾
Feb. 20	Richmond	6 @ 6⅛
Feb. 19.	Washington, N. C.	5 @ 6
Feb. 15.	St. Paul, Min	6¾@ 7
Feb. 19.	Ashland, Ohio	1⅜@ 1¾
Feb. 18.	McGregor, Iowa	8 @ 9
Feb. 19.	Paris, Ky	1 @ 1½
Feb 21.	Alexandria, Va	6 @ 7
Feb. 19.	Newbern, N. C	2 @ 3
Feb. 20.	Lynchburgh	5⅛@ 6
Feb. 20.	Fredericksburgh	5⅛@ 6
Feb 19.	Indianapolis	¾@ 1
Feb. 19.	Davenport, Iowa	6¾@ 7
Feb —.	New-Orleans	Par.
Feb. —.	Mobile	Par.

The Chicago *Tribune* publishes a legislative report, introductory of a bill to amend the General Banking law of Illinois, which report includes the following statement of the value of Stocks in the State Auditor's possession as security for circulation of Illinois Banks:

STOCKS BELOW PAR.

Stocks.	Par value.	Present value.
Missouri, '62	$3 026.000 at 67½	$2,042 550
Tennessee 6s	3,321.000 at 72½	2,407.725
Virginia 6s	1,284.000 at 76	975,840
Louisiana 6s	507,000 at 75	380,625
North Carolina 6s	888 000 at 82	728,100
South Carolina 6s	100 000 at 20	20,000
Georgia 6s	335,000 at 80	268 000
Kentucky 6s	66,000 at 92½	61 050
Total	$9,527,500	$6,883,950

PAR STOCKS.

Ohio 6s	$284,855
Iowa 6s	91,000
Michigan 6s	442,000
Michigan 7s	50,000
Minnesota 8s	140,000
New-York 6s	282,000
United States 5s	15,900
United States 6s	827,000
Ill. and Michiwan Canal	531,619
Ill. New Int. Im. Stock	323,238
Illinois 6s	1,418 000
Specie	42,661— $4,452,478
Total	$11.336 428

The above, to secure a circulation of $12,320,691—showing a deficit of $984,271, or nearly 9 ℔ cent. required on the whole deposit to make securities equal to circulation; or reducing the circulation so far as the par Stocks will do so, leaving $7,568,221 secured by Stocks below par, amounting at par to $8,527.500, but worth at market prices, as before stated, $6,883.950—a deficit of the whole amount before stated, or about 16⅓ ℔ cent., except that as in the aggregate. Whatever Banks have a surplus of securities over circulation, reduce the apparent per centage of loss, while it cannot apply for that purpose."

Annexed is a synopsis of the quarterly Statement of the Ohio Banks, showing their condition on the first Monday of February, 1861:

Resources.	Totals.
Specie	$2,225,969 96
Eastern Deposits	1,591,319 74
Notes of other Banks	831,993 00
Due to other Banks and Bankers	1,007,935 57
Notes and Bills Discounted	10,897 323 72
Bonds and Stocks of Ohio and other States	1,191,355 13
Safety Fund, on Bonds and Mortgages	811 809 00
Real Estate and Personal Property	661 528 18
Checks and other cash items	109,987 76
Other Resources	826,325 73
Total Resources	$20,761,546 79
Liabilities.	**Totals.**
Capital Stock	$5 691.760 00
Safety Fund	709 100 00
Permanent Reserved Fund	700.239 16
Circulation	8,062,084 00
Due to Banks and Bankers	807,471 17
Due to Individual Depositors	4,026,929 61
Dividends unpaid	3,612 00
Contingent fund and undivided profits	410 626 97
Discounts, Interest, &c	252 077 37
Bills Payable and Time Drafts	15.511 50
Other Liabilities	82,185 01
Total Liabilities	$20.761.546 79

The leading items, contrasted with the November exhibit, compare as follows:

	Nov. 1860.	Feb. 1861.
Coin	$1,986,208	$2 225 968
Exchange	1.768,594	1,591.319
Loans	12,140.505	10 997.323
Circulation	8,533.572	8,062.084
Deposits	5,195 628	4,026,929

The banks, it is seen, have been pursuing a conservative course, and, according to the Cincinnati *Gazette*, they are at present in a strong condition.

The following is a comparative statement of the imports of Foreign Dry Goods at the port of New-York for the week and since Jan. 1:

For the week.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Entered at the Port...	$765 519	$4,224,639	$2 340,417
Thrown on Market....	971 157	4,228,181	2,837,753
Since Jan 1.			
Entered at the port...	$18,446,348	$21,877,181	$16,402.591
Thrown on market....	19,285,735	22,365,917	17,515,603

The following is the summary for the week:

	Consumption Direct. Pkgs.	Value.	Warehoused. Pkgs.	Value.	Withdrawn. Pkgs.	Value
Mf. of Wool.	971	$519,483	794	$185,969	766	$305.729
Mf. of Cot'n.	976	239.012	799	110,121	1,756	105,678
Mf. of Silk..	755	650,599	689	140,716	402	160,309
Mf. of Flax..	373	75,206	340	59,439	366	84,834
Miscellan's..	1,141	128 611	6,037	71,330	300	68,391
Total.....	4.213	$1,612,912	8,459	$727,505	3,592	1,224,841
		727,505				1,612,912
Total entered...		$2,340 417	Total marketed...			$2,837,783

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Feb. 22.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State Fives, 88¼; Reading Railroad, 21¾; Morris Canal, 51⅜; Long Island Railroad, 9¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 39¾. Sight Exchange on New-York at par@1-16 ℔ cent. discount.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Feb. 22, 1861—6 P. M.

The Corn Exchange, according to the decision of the subscribers yesterday, was not opened to-day, and transactions in Breadstuffs were quite light. Business generally was restricted.

ASHES—Sales of 30 bbls. were reported at $5 03¾ for Pots and $5 25 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Rio has been in brisk request at an advance of ⅜c.@¾c. ℔ lb. Sales have been made of a cargo of 4,700 bags on private terms, and 3,000 bags, by auction, at 11¾c.@14c., averaging 12 9 16c. ℔ lb. The sales of other kinds were less extensive, including 600 mats Java and 170 bags Jamaica on private terms.

COTTON—Was active and buoyant, sales having been reported of 3 800 bales, about half *in transitu*. We quote Middling Upland, here, at 11¾c.@11⅞c., and other grades at proportionate rates ℔ lb.

FISH—No. 1 Mackerel continue in demand at $14 50@$15 per barrel. Other kinds have been inactive.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The trade in State and Western Flour was quite limited and irregular, today, Jobbers having been the principal buyers. No change of any moment occurred in prices, closing with superfine State at $5 20@$5 25; inferior to choice Extra State, at $5 35@$5 50, chiefly at $5 35@$5 40; Superfine Western, at $5 15@$5 25; Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 40@$6 20; Extra Indiana and Michigan, at $5 45@$6 35; inferior Extra Ohio, at $5 45@$5 55; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 55@$5 70 ℔ bbl. At the close, no large lots could be bought at our lowest quotations.

Superfine State	$5 20 @$5 25
Extra State	5 35 @ 5 50
Superfine Western	5 15 @ 5 25
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 40 @ 6 20
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 45 @ 6 35
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 45 @ 5 50
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bd.	5 55 @ 5 70
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 75 @ 7 20
Fancy Genesee	5 55 @ 5 65
Extra Genesee	5 75 @ 7 25
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 75 @ 7 25

Southern Flour is very good at $5 45@$5 85 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 90@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian is retailing, in lots, including inferior to very choice extra at $5 35@$7 50 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive, at $3 30@$4 10 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal continues quiet at $3 for Jersey, and $3 30@$3 40 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is in limited demand at $1 62½@$2 ℔ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—All kinds were very quiet to day. A few sales of Wheat and Corn were reported at previous prices, but otherwise no important movements occurred. The Corn Exchange was closed throughout the day.

HIDES—Were dull and heavy, as previously represented.

HOPS—A moderate inquiry prevails for new at 22c, @30c; according to quality ℔ lb.

NAVAL STORES—Resin, Tar and Crude Turpentine remain as last noticed. Spirits Turpentine is in limited demand at 35½c.@36½c. ℔ gallon.

OILS—Linseed is in some request at 51c.@52c., chiefly at 51c., cash, ℔ gallon. Nothing really new in other kinds.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been lightly dealt in, including Mess at $17 18¾@$17 25, and Prime at $12 85@$13 ℔ bbl. Cut Meats and Bacon have been quiet at previous prices. Lard was heavy and declining. Sales 450 tres. and bbls., in lots, at 9¼c.@10¼c. ℔ lb. Beef has not varied. Sales 130 bbls at $10@$10 75 for extra Mess, $8 50@$9 75 for repacked Western Mess, and $5 75@$6 25 for Country Mess ℔ bbl. Beef Hams $13@$15 ℔ bbl. Butter is inactive at 10c.@14c for Western and 14c.@18c. for State ℔ lb. Cheese is selling in lots at 8½c @11c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales 225 tcs., in lots, at $3 50@$4 25 ℔ 100 lbs.

SPICES—The principal sales to-day were 1,500 bags Pepper, to arrive, on private terms.

SUGARS—Sales have been reported of 870 hhds., mainly Cuba, at 4¼c.@5¾c., with some New-Orleans at 4¾c.@4¾c., and 105 hhds Melado at 2¾c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, 10,000 lbs. prime at 9¼c.@9¾c. ℔ lb.

TOBACCO—Sales have been limited since our last, having been confined to 54 hhds. Kentucky at 5¾c.@ 7¾c., and 113 cases Seed Leaf at 4c.@8¾c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been made of 500 bbls., in lots, at 17¾c @18c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The engagements to-day have been very light; rates have not varied remarkably. For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. 6d.@3s. 9d. ℔ bbl; Wheat in bulk and ship's bags, 12½d.@13d.; Corn, 11¾d.@ 12½d. ℔ bushel; Cotton, 5-16d.@⅜d. ℔ lb; Resin, 3s. 6d.@3s. 9d. ℔ 310 lbs; Lard and Bacon, 37s. 6d @ 40s. ℔ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 4s. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 12d @13d ℔ bushel; Resin, 3s. 9d.@4s. ℔ bbl.; Lard, 42s. 6d. ℔ ton. For London—Flour, 4s.@4s. 3d. ℔ bbl.; Grain 13d.@14d. ℔ bushel; Bacon, 42s. 6d. ℔ ton. For Rotterdam—Cotton, 1c. ℔ lb.; Ashes and Tobacco, 40s. ℔ ton. For Havre—Cotton, 1c. ℔ lb.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

	Leave.	For	
C. of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 23
North American	Portland	Liverpool	Feb. 23
Mississippi	New-York	Rio & Bu. Ayres	Feb. 23
New-York	New-York	Bremen	Feb. 23
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 27
Jura	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 28
Saxonia	New-York	Hamburg	Mch 1
Kangaroo	New York	Liverpool	Mch 2
Bultn	New-York	Havre	Mch 2
Nova Scotian	Portland	Liverpool	Mch 2
Karnak	New-York	Nassau & Hav.	Mch 4

FROM EUROPE.

America	Liverpool	Boston	Feb. 9
Canadian	Liverpool	Portland	Feb. 14
Australasian	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 16
United States	Glasgow	Portland	Feb. 16
Fremen	Southampton	New-York	Feb. 20
North Britin	Liverpool	Portland	Feb. 21
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Feb. 23
John Bell	Glasgow	Portland	Feb. 23
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Mch 4

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The Mails for Liverpool by the steamship *City of Baltimore* will close at the Post-office this morning at 10½ o'clock.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

Overland Mail leaves St. Louis City every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. [Letters for California, if intended for the Overland Route, should be marked "Overland."]

North mails close at	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Erie Railroad mails close at	5 A. M and 3:30 P. M.
South mail's close at	5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
East mails *via* Railroad	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
East mails *via* Steamb at	3 P. M.
The through Boston mail closes also at	6:30 P. M.

On Sunday all mails close at 1:30 P. M.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE—"the most popular and economical condiment known; delicious in *soup, gravy*, with fish, hot or cold *meats, game*, &c. The great reputation of this Sauce in all parts of the world has induced many *imitations* under the name of Worcestershire Sauce. Purchasers desiring the *genuine* will observe the name of LEA & PERRINS upon each bottle and wrapper. For sale by all respectable Grocers and Fruiterers.

JNO. DUN

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEB. 23, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

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THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, five cents for single copies.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—UN BALLO IN MASCHERA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE BOHEMIAN GIRL.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—OTHELLO—KATHERINE AND PETRUCHIO.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—CENTRAL PARK.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—LES INFANTS TERRIBLES—BERTRAND ET RATON—SOUS CLEF.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—THE DAY AFTER THE WEDDING—HARLEQUIN JACK—NICK OF THE WOODS.

IRVING HALL—CONCERT OF NATIONAL SONGS.

BOWERY THEATRE—PROFESSOR ANDERSON.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—THE WOMAN IN WHITE—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

HOOLEY AND CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN GALLERY OF PAINTINGS, No. 548 Broadway—PAGE'S "VENUS."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The celebration of WASHINGTON'S Birthday in this City yesterday was characterized by a popular participation rarely witnessed. The First Division paraded in unusual strength; the line of march teemed with spectators in holiday attire, and the City assumed an appearance worthy of a gala day. The troops were reviewed by Gov. MORGAN, and the Police arrangements reflected the usual credit upon the Superintendent. The Order of United Americans celebrated the day by an oration from Hon. H. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, and by other appropriate exercises at Niblo's Garden. Mr. MAYNARD reviewed the causes which have led to the present unhappy crisis in our national affairs, attributing it entirely to the mischief-makers, backbiters and slanderers of both sections of the country, who make it their business to misrepresent and abuse the people of the opposite section, and to excite ill feeling and hatred between the North and South. Ex-Judge JOHN W. EDMONDS delivered an interesting address before the Republican Central Committee, in the evening—speaking in reference to the political crisis of the country. He cited the action of WASHINGTON in quelling rebellion by force of arms, but argued that, under the circumstances, we could neither concede to the South nor coerce them. He favored the middle ground of letting the South alone. Mr. E. DELAFIELD SMITH, who presided, spoke in favor of compromise, and a firm but temperate enforcement of the laws. A resolution of thanks was passed to Judge EDMONDS. The day was probably more generally celebrated throughout the country than ever before.

The President elect yesterday participated in some of the ceremonies incident to the celebration in Philadelphia. He was in the morning escorted to the old Hall of Independence, where he was welcomed in a brief address by Hon. THEODORE CUYLER, and responded patriotically, promising to do all in his power to preserve the country, the independence of which had been there declared Mr. LINCOLN was subsequently escorted to the Square in the rear of the Hall, where he raised with his own hand a new American flag, having on it thirty-four stars. The demonstrations attending this ceremony were most enthusiastic. Mr. LINCOLN shortly afterwards left Philadelphia for Harrisburgh, stopping briefly at Lancaster and other places on the route, where the usual crowds were assembled to greet him. At Harrisburgh he made speeches before the Pennsylvania Legislature, full of expressions of patriotic devotion to the whole country, and of assurances that he will do everything in his power to reconcile the differences which now distract it. He also took occasion to reiterate the sentimens of his Pittsburgh speech relative to the Tariff.

No vote was taken in the Peace Conference at Washington yesterday, but an interesting running debate on the amendments proposed to the report of the Special Committee took place, which was carried on with the utmost good feeling, and which, it is believed, will result in good. There is now a prospect that some plan of adjustment will be agreed to by a handsome majority.

Only one branch of Congress was in session yesterday—the Senate, which did not, like the House, adjourn over for the anniversary of WASHINGTON'S birth. Very little, however, was done. After the passage of a number of private bills, the Post-route bill was taken up, and the question of compensation for carrying the overland mail was discussed by the members from California. The bill providing for the payment of expenses incurred in suppressing Indian hostilities in the Pacific Department was also discussed, but gave way to the Miscellaneous Appropriation bill, upon which Mr. GWIN, of California, made an effort to tack the Chriqui amendment to the Deficiency bill, but did not succeed. The Senate finally adjourned without action.

A murderous attack was made in Washington, on Thursday night, on Hon. CHAS. H. VAN WYCK, the Republican Member of Congress from Orange County, in this State. Mr. VAN WYCK was returning late at night from the residence of Hon. PRESTON KING, and, while on Capitol Hill, was suddenly assaulted by three ruffians, who approached him from behind. One of the villains made a ferocious lunge at him with a knife, piercing all his clothes, a folded copy of the *Congressional Globe*, and a thick memorandum-book, but, fortunately, not touching his person. The second assailant also made a similar thrust, which was also ineffectual, and both were knocked down by Mr. VAN WYCK, who drew a pistol and shot one, while the third made another attempt on his life. All three made off upon the report of the pistol. It is supposed that one must have been shot, although no clue has yet been obtained by which to determine. Mr. VAN WYCK is confined to his bed, but is in no real danger.

Gov. BROWN, of Georgia, in view of the fact that the arms seized by order of Superintendent KENNEDY, in this City, have not yet been surrendered, has seen fit again to avail himself of his peculiar system of reprisals. He has seized three New-York vessels at Savannah—the ship *Martha J. Ward*, the bark *Adjuster*, and the brig *Harold*—with the intention of detaining them until the arms are delivered up.

The Montgomery "Congress" have at last apparently discovered the necessity of doing something to "conciliate" the people who live north of secession. They yesterday voted unanimously to guarantee the free navigation of the Mississippi River.

The arrival of the *America* at Halifax supplies us with European advices to the afternoon of the 10th inst. The most interesting item of intelligence is the announcement by the British Government of its views in regard to the Anderson extradition case; Lord PALMERSTON stating in Parliament the instructions sent to the Governor General of Canada, which forbade the surrender of the prisoner without express orders from London, and declaring his belief that no British jury could find the prisoner guilty of murder, and that therefore a surrender under the treaty was not likely to occur. This announcement loses none of its importance, because ANDERSON has already been dismissed upon grounds purely technical. The Bank of England, having acceded to the Government proposition for the reduction of its charges for the transaction of the Government business, a saving to the Treasury of £50,000 pounds had been effected. The *Monsiteur* is reported as stating that the principality of Monaco had been annexed to France. It is understood, however, that the town of Monaco remains in the possession of the Prince. The operations of the besieging army at Gaeta had been conducted with so much vigor, as to oblige the garrison to crave an armistice to enable them to bury the dead. This had been granted by Gen. CIALDINI, with the offer of necessaries for the wounded. The defences of the place have been seriously damaged. Beyond a semi-official denial in the Danish papers that the Great Powers had recommended concessions to the Court of Copenhagen, and had declined in advance to recognize any blockade of German ports it might establish, the question of the Duchies presents no feature of interest. The King of Prussia, it is stated, will be crowned at Königsberg, in May. The commercial advices represent the Cotton Market as tending to a decline; Provisions quiet, Breadstuffs as steady. Consols closed on the 9th at 91¾@92 for Money.

The State Assembly met yesterday, but only 27 members answering to their names, it was concluded best to adjourn over until Monday evening, at 7 o'clock. The Senate was not in session.

In the Surrogate's Court yesterday the Blankman will case was continued, the contestants proceeding with their evidence. At Special Term of the Superior Court Justice ROBERTSON decided that the Court could not entertain a proceeding in pursuance of a writ of *habeas corpus*, issued by the Supreme Court. In the General Sessions the entire day was occupied with the trial of SHEPHERD for arson. The testimony is all in, and counsel on both sides will sum up to-day.

The Stock Brokers made half a holiday, yesterday, in respect to the Anniversary of the Birthday of WASHINGTON. Only one session of the Exchange was held, when prices improved on Thursday's sales, and closed firm. New-York Central, 77⅞ ₩ cent. The bidding for the new Government Loan, through the New-York Sub Treasury, was quite spirited up to the close of the Washington mail, and the belief is that the whole $8,000,000 will be awarded at and over 90 ₩ cent. Exchange on London closed firm, 105½@106 ₩ cent.

As the Corn Exchange was closed throughout the day, no very important movements occurred in Breadstuffs yesterday. A lively business was transacted in Cotton and Rio Coffee at firmer prices. Sugars, Whisky, Hay, Hops, Pepper, Rice, Tallow, and New-Orleans Molasses, were in demand. Provisions, Metals, Oils, Hides, Leather, Tobacco, Candles, and Seeds, were depressed. Other branches of trade exhibited no really new features. The Family Market Prices were essentially unaltered. All kinds of Fish were in good request, while an average inquiry prevailed for other articles.

About New-Mexico.

The Albany *Republican Standard* objects to the proposition that New-Mexico be admitted as a State, on the ground that Slavery will go there and that the integrity of the Republican platform will thus be violated. It says:

"The TIMES has spoken nobly for the cause of the Union in these later days, and we are in no wise inclined to put it with the number of weak and vacillating compromisers who were prematurely fearful and gratuitously servile. But we can see nothing in its plan to induce us to leave the plain course that has seemed to us the safest and most honorable—*a strict adherence to Republican principle, and, as far as may be, to Republican policy.*"

The *Tribune* makes similar objection to the same proposition,—and it bases its hostility on the following grounds:

"Our reason for objecting to the Border-State or C. F. ADAMS' proposition with regard to New-Mexico is, that it asks us to play for a very important stake with dice which our adversaries have cogged. *Slavery has been legalized and fortified in New-Mexico by Federal patronage and power.* Its presence there is factitious, unnatural, the fruit of intrigue, conspiracy, and Government influence. As we are on the eve of a new *régime*, we insist that the eight years of Democratic Pro-Slavery rule over New-Mexico *shall be counterbalanced by four years of Republican ascendency before the people are called to make a decision so momentous and practically irrevocable.*"

In our judgment, the *Tribune* is very much mistaken if it supposes that "four years" of Republican ascendency are needed to put New-Mexico in proper condition to decide this question for herself. The "eight years" of Democratic Pro-Slavery rule, favored by every possible circumstance, have succeeded in forcing *twenty-four* slaves into that Territory. Even this small remnant of Pro-Slaveryism is maintained and fortified there, as the *Tribune* says, "by Federal patronage and power" Withdraw that pressure, and the last vestige of Slavery would disappear. Replace these Pro-Slavery officials by men who were not enlisted in the propagation of Slavery,—who would leave labor and population to their own laws,—and the paltry fabric of Pro-Slaveryism which has been reared with so much labor and care would disappear like an exhalation.

We cannot think it at all necessary, therefore, to keep New-Mexico in a Territorial condition for four years, in order to purge it from the small leaven of Slavery which has been infused into it. If nothing else depended upon the question, we should think it very doubtful whether it were expedient to keep the Territory in this position upon such grounds.

But when we consider that the passage of an Enabling Act for New-Mexico *would end at once the whole sectional dispute about Slavery in the Territories*, we cannot hesitate to urge its immediate adoption. The Albany *Standard* is quite right in saying that this is the only Territory at present belonging to the United States open to any dispute on this point. But it is not correct in saying that we propose to "legalize Slavery" there. We propose only that Congress shall pass a law declaring that at a certain date—say on the 1st of January, 1862, the people of New-Mexico may elect delegates to a Convention to form a State Constitution,—that this Convention shall meet Feb. 1, 1862, and that two months after its adjournment the Constitution it may form shall be submitted to the people for their approval or rejection—and that, if it be approved, New-Mexico shall be admitted as a State into the Union. This does not "legalize" Slavery. It simply leaves the question, where it is left in every other State, to the people thereof.

Now, we should be obliged to the *Standard* or the *Tribune* to show us wherein this proposition violates any principle, or in any way departs from the policy, of the Republican Party. We do not mean to ask whether technical and hostile scrutiny can detect anything in it to which any Republican can take objection—or which he might wish otherwise; but whether it does, in any essential and important particular, depart so widely from the Republican platform, as to render its consideration utterly out of the question. If it does, we have not been able as yet to see it.

Nor is it fair in the *Standard* to class this proposition among the plans of "compromising" with traitors. It is proposed simply as a wise and perfectly proper way of disposing of this Territorial question. It ends the controversy, not because it suits the South, but because it removes the whole subject beyond the reach of dispute.

We have over and over again repeated our denial of any right, on the part of the Government, to "compromise" with men in arms against the Government. There is no power in the President or in Congress to surrender the forts, or to recognize the seceding States as independent of the General Government. There is no possible way of dissolving this Government but by amending the Constitution which creates it. Congress and the President have imposed upon them the simple duty of enforcing the laws and maintaining the integrity of the Union. But a wide and a wise discretion is committed to them as to the *means* by which this end shall, in any particular case, be brought about. And we certainly know of nothing, either in the Constitution or in the Chicago Platform, which forbids Congress passing a perfectly just and proper law, to enable the people of a Territory to become a State,—especially when by so doing it can put an end to a controversy which threatens permanently to divide the Union,—and pave the way for a complete restoration of peace and harmony. On this head, perhaps, the *Tribune* can enlighten us.

The Greatest Struggle of History.

The young—and, for that matter, the old—are apt, in reading history, to feel that almost any epoch of the past was superior to the present in dramatic energy, and was of really far more importance in determining the social destiny of the world. It is always "the distant and the dim which we are prone to greet."

But regarded from an all-embracing point of view, assuming the solid well-being of humanity as the crowning glory of history, the present day, nay the present hour, is witnessing the most widely extended struggle between Might and Right ever seen on earth. If we indeed are not as yet in the very *melée* of the fight, we are nevertheless in the most thrillingly anxious moment. The trumpets of the heralds have sounded—the spectators lean over the barrier—the lancers are in rest—some have splintered—a thousand years hence it will all live in legend, in chronicle, in picture and in song.

Let us see how the battle may go! In Russia the most stupendous emancipation ever proposed at a single sweep will, in almost certain probability, be carried out during this year. The cost of this benefit has been, however, enormous. Its history is that of all Muscovite reform, beginning with PETER the Great and first made clear by the marvelous labor and devotion of Czar NICHOLAS, the most thoroughly misunderstood and best-abused man of history. To hope that this great victory will be gained without a convulsion, is to be indeed sanguine. A nobility, whose control over the Imperial Executive has been again and again strengthened by murder, will not readily yield its power. If we look to Austria, we see the purest European despotism—the only one in which old diplomatic sins against humanity and Camarilla crimes, have been preserved almost curiously intact, fairly forced into reform, and bewildered amid the most incongruous elements. We see her holding fast to that sum of all modern follies, the Concordat, with one hand, and dispensing from the other in tremulous, unconscious profusion, reforms which, as dispensed, turn to curses. Nine disaffected nations have been ruled by her with the sword; ninety and nine times have they risen in one form or the other against her; and now the hundreth and the last is close at hand.

In France,—the world's firebrand and its waning political experiment,—the battle is not less strongly marked to the observant eye. Though no literal revolution now threatens that land,—though no Jacobins and Red Republicans sing carmagnoles around gory guillotines—still the slow progress of its ruling mind into the harmony of mutual interests between the governing and the governed, is really a spectacle of tremendous interest. It may possibly be the first real advance towards rational liberty which France has after all gained. It moves very slowly,—almost imperceptibly, under the strongest disguises, *epur si muove*,—and *yet* it does move.

In Italy, the great consolidation dreamed of by CÆSAR BORGIA, that LOUIS NAPOLEON, of the middle ages, who dreamed of raising his country, *with* himself, to an unexampled pitch of prosperity, and that freedom from the barbarism prophesied by MACHIAVELLI, are both in the lists. Slavonia even, and Hungary, speak of 1861 as the year of deliverance. And when struggles are going on, can any country in Europe escape their influence? In this year Sweden, Prussia and France have made an extraordinary concession in beginning the abolition of the passport system, and it is not impossible that, ere many months, we shall witness a fierce struggle between barbarous fanaticism and civilization in the Ottoman dominions.

Finally, on our own soil the great battle between humanity and the old dragon of oppression has taken a definite shape, and is being gloriously fought out. Whatever form this struggle may now assume—however compromised and deprived of deadliness—one thing may be taken for certain, that its result, in any case, will be a triumph of the right. It is not possible to destroy its moral effect. The rights of free labor, of man, will have been vindicated not less emphatically than they were by our first Revolution.

Such is the great battle of the age. Will any one say that history has ever, at any one time, embraced so wide a field of warfare?

SUNSHINE FROM CUCUMBERS.—There is nothing in the world so cheerful as to arrange everything to suit ourselves, and the Savannah *Republican* is peculiarly prominent in all such gay and genial performances. Other people may have tumbles and stumbles—other people may be familiar with adversity—communities of mournful mud-sills may know what it is to come to grief, and a nation of low-born mechanics may bear the vulgar sorrow of expense; the *Republican* will none of it. When its sunny South wages war, for instance, it will know none of the troubles which afflict less favored "races." Not only are its sons to be invincible in war abroad, and sweep through fat Northern towns like strong telegrams over new wires, but they are also to be at the same time inconceivably blest and prosperous at home. "Production," during war, must cease elsewhere, but, in "our" community, "the case is entirely different," for "a wholly different system of labor prevails. Our cotton fields are tilled by slaves, and Georgia alone might send twenty thousand troops to the field without diminishing her production of the staple to the amount of one hundred bales."

In the words of a Pickwickian character—"werry easy disposed of, all this is." Quite a picture. But may we—hesitatingly, of course—venture to inquire of our cotemporary if twenty thousand gentleman at present engaged in overseeing and otherwise morally impressing the blacks be withdrawn, will the latter, indeed, work on quite as ploddingly as ever, even up to within that trifling margin of one hundred bales deficit? Really, if the hands who go together to pick cotton in the field are such miracles of intelligence, honesty and discipline, one might begin to think that they might be intrusted with liberty quite as well as their masters. Free Northern laborers are generally regarded as tolerably fine specimens of humanity; but we confess, with blushing humility, that they don't quite—that is, not always, you know—come up to this. For overseers are still required in some few factories, and we fear will be for some time to come.

Happy Georgia! In other places, when the cat's away the mice will play. There, however, the laws of nature are suspended—such is the beneficent and beautiful operation of the institution. The Pope's Decretals, as described by PANURGE, were rubbish compared to it. Oh that we might all live—though even as the merest serfs—in thrice-blessed, miraculous, never-to-be-sufficiently-praised Dixey!

The Slave-Trade and Secession.

The Washington correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury* says:

"Mr. SPRATT'S masterly letter cannot fail to excite attention wherever it is read. You may look for severe comments on it from the reconstructionists generally. *But it will be of great service in opening the eyes of half-way Southern men to the true philosophic basis of the present movement*, and to the majesty of the future that awaits us, if we hold unflinchingly to a *pure and simple Slave Republic.* I find a great many strong Secessionists looking to the organization of the new Confederacy in strict conformity to the United States Constitution as it now stands, and the gradual adoption of the same by all the remaining States, except those of New-England."

Mr. SPRATT'S letter thus referred to was a very strong protest against the action of the Provisional Government at Montgomery in prohibiting the African Slave-trade. He went so far as to declare that, if this prohibition were made permanent, it would inevitably produce a counter revolution, because the great trouble with the South was a lack of labor, and they would inevitably insist upon measures to increase their supply.

We presume this is one of the many cases in which those who make a revolution have not been able to control it. The leaders of secession,—those by whose efforts the spirit of revolution was aroused, and who may fairly be considered the authors of the secession movement, unquestionably aimed at the reopening of the African Slave-trade. They regarded this as the main thing needed to restore the supremacy of the Southern States. They studied the subject with the eye of political economists, having first, however, determined to ignore *Slavery*, as a thing that under any circumstances must not be brought into question. They saw that the North was constantly and steadily strengthened by enormous accessions to its labor from abroad,—while the South was prevented from receiving similar additions to its peculiar labor by the laws prohibiting the Slave-trade. The repeal of the laws, therefore, seemed to them the first step towards a redemption of the South from its position of inferiority;—and as that could not be done within the Union, it became a leading motive for the disunion movement.

After that movement had been fairly started, however, it passed very suddenly out of the hands of its leaders, and was beyond their control. The great object of the Seceding Convention now is to secure, if possible, the aid and cooperation of the Border States,—and this, they know, will be impossible if the restoration of the Slave-trade is made a leading feature of the new Confederacy. Eventually, beyond all doubt, this action will be rescinded. It certainly cannot be supposed that a Republic founded solely upon Slavery, composed exclusively of Slaveholding States, will consent to brand a traffic which lies at the very basis of their existence with such a stigma as this prohibition places upon it.

ONSET UPON THE SUNDAY LAWS.—The introduction of two bills into the Assembly for the repeal of the Sunday Liquor and Theatre laws, as noted in our Albany letter, confirms our recent statement that the Liquor and Theatre interests are earnestly attempting to recover their lost ground in this City. Failing to control the Police, and the Courts, and the respectable Press, and finding an overwhelming tide of public sentiment setting against their demoralizing business, they seek immunity in wrong-doing by abrogating the laws that stand in its way. We should be amazed that any Committee of the House would even *report* a measure in their interest, were we not aware that the particular Committee making the report is largely composed of members from this City, elected by dram-shop votes; and that they acted in violation of good faith, before the friends of order in this City were allowed a promised hearing.

But it is one thing to propose a measure, and quite another to pass it. With the demonstrated results of the laws now tampered with, in which all classes of our citizens have heartily rejoiced—with a change of ninety per cent. in the amount of Sunday crime, wrought by the suppression of dram-shops and theatres—with the growing attachment of our right-minded citizens to the peaceful, quiet Sunday we have regained—and with the universal conviction of the Christian community, of whatever denomination, and in whatsoever district of the State, that the Sabbath was made for better uses than a traffic-day in whisky and the revels of beer-garden theatres—no Legislature can be mad or venal enough to repeal the laws in question. The attempt to do it will awaken the indignant remonstrance of all classes of our community—excepting, of course, the one that would profit by popular demoralization.

A SUGGESTION.—Some of the laborers who were employed upon the new Custom-house at Charleston, despairing of obtaining the wages so long due them, have attached the United States property yet remaining in that building, and the *Courier* hints significantly that the same course may be pursued with the Custom-house itself, if there should not be enough realized from the sale of its appurtenances. This is certainly a very simple way of putting the State in legal possession of property which it took by violence some time since, and it is surprising that resort should not have been had to it before. There is much encouragement in the fact that the conscience of the Charlestonians has begun to trouble them. Reason may yet make itself heard.

Now why may not this same method be pursued with Fort Sumter? It was stated some time since that workmen in Charleston had claims for work done there which remained unsatisfied. Let them sue out writs of attachment and sell the Fort to the highest bidder. Possibly, however, the State might persist in its objections to taking it—with its incumbrances.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The seventh performance of VERDI'S "Masquerade Ball," last evening, attracted a fine audience. The artists were in capital voice, the orchestra admirable, the chorus all that could be desired. It generally happens, in this country, that when a work is in the best trim for enjoyability and the certainty of execution, it is withdrawn, and so it will astonish no one to hear that the "Masquerade Ball" is to be given but once more—on Monday next. Before the opera commenced, the orchestra played the national anthem, "Hail Columbia," and subsequently the artists sung "The Star Spangled Banner" beneath a magnificent specimen of the same, which descended opportunely from the skies. There was much excitement, and the song was repeated.

On Wednesday next Miss KELLOGG, a young lady, of whom report speaks in the most flattering terms, will make her *début* in "Rigoletto," assisted by Signor STIGELLI, who has just been added to the company. To-night the "Masked Ball" will be played in Brooklyn.

CONCERT.—Mr. MILLARD, the well-known tenor, will give a miscellaneous concert at Irving Hall, to-night, assisted by a number of artists and Dodworth's Band. The programme is quite a curiosity in its way, being composed entirely of National airs.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The English Opera Company, now performing here, have produced BALFE'S "Bohemian Girl" in a very satisfactory style, and it has been played twice to very excellent houses. Mad. BISHOP, Mr. MIRANDA, Mr. COOK, &c., are heard to decided advantage in this work. It will be played, to-night, for the third time.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA AT HALIFAX.

Lord Palmerston on the Canada Fugitive Slave Case.

The Garrison at Gaeta Demanding an Armistice.

PRUSSIA AND THE GERMANIC CONFEDERATION.

STATE OF THE DANISH QUESTION.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Royal Mail steamer *America*, from Liverpool, at 10 A. M., on the 9th inst., calling at Queenstown on the evening of the 10th, arrived at Halifax at noon yesterday, and sailed for Boston, at 3 P. M.

Steamship *Asia*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the 10th.

The *America* has £34,565 in specie on freight.

The ship *Sarah A. Bell*, before reported wrecked near Wexford, was in collision Jan. 25, with ship *Henry Clay*, from New-York.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In Parliament, Lord PALMERSTON stated that instructions had been sent to the Governor-General of Canada not to give up ANDERSON without express orders from the Imperial Government, and there was, therefore, no chance of his being surrendered without the point being fully discussed. He could not say whether a *habeas corpus* writ would be obeyed in Canada, but it could not be executed immediately, as the St. Lawrence River was blocked up with ice, and it was impossible to take ANDERSON through American territory. He believed the case, according to the treaty, was quite clear, and that the claim of the United States must be established by showing that ANDERSON was guilty of murder according to the laws of England. No English jury would convict ANDERSON of murder, and the claim was not likely to be substantiated.

The new Indian loan of £3,000,000 was all awarded at and above 98½ per cent., which was the minimum fixed by the Government. The total bids reached £13,000,000.

A prospectus is issued of a Jamaica Cotton-Growing Company.

The Bank of England had agreed to the Government proposition for reducing the allowance to the Bank for the management of the National debt. The Government payment is reduced by £50,000 per annum.

The telegraph cable from Atrauld to Corfu had been safely submerged.

FRANCE.

The Paris *Moniteur* announces the annexation of Monaco to France.

It is reported the condition of the Bank of France continued to steadily improve, and a reduction of the rate of discount was shortly expected.

On Saturday evening (9th inst.) the Paris Bourse closed flat at 68f. 55c. for the Rentes.

ITALY.

Several powder magazines at Gaeta had blown up, killing a great many men. The garrison had asked for 48 hours' armistice to bury the dead, to which Gen. CIALDINI assented, and offered necessaries for the wounded. The battery of St. Antonio was greatly damaged by one of the explosions, and one side of it had been destroyed by the besiegers. It was reported that a thousand scaling ladders had been sent to the forces before Gaeta.

PRUSSIA.

In the Chamber of Deputies, an amendment to the address of the King was proposed, expressing the wish that Prussia might be placed at the head of the German Confederation. After debate, in which the Ministers opposed the proposition, it was rejected by a very large majority.

The King intends to proceed to Konigsberg in May, to be crowned.

Strong columns of Sardinian troops were marching through Umbria towards Naples. A portion of them had arrived at Perugia.

The Italian Committee at Rome had advised the citizens to participate in the galeties of the Carnival.

Disturbances had taken place at Nola, Askoli and Anellino.

TURKEY.

A late Constantinople dispatch says that the Porte continues to refuse to consent to the prolongation of French occupation of Syria.

DENMARK.

The Danish journals officially declare that the statement that the European Powers had urged Denmark to make concessions, and would not recognize a blockade by Denmark, to be pure invention.

FILES BY THE NOVA SCOTIAN.

Our files by the *Nova Scotian*, which are only one day later than those by the *Jura*, were received yesterday morning.

They contain little of interest.

The London *Times* concludes as follows an article commenting upon Mr. BRIGHT'S recent speech upon the Reform Bill:

"Whose fault is it that now, this February, 1861, after a nine years' agitation, and after half-a-dozen changes of Ministry more or less associated with the question of Reform, Mr. BRIGHT has nothing to report on the subject, except that the people of England are educated, prosperous, rich, busy and everything else, but are generally not only unrepresented but wholly indifferent to the franchise? In his despair he entreats the stream of agitation may descend from the Parliament to the people. If he cannot otherwise raise the waters, the rivers are to flow backwards. The watchword of Reform is to pass, like an imperial edict or an order of the day, from the rulers to the ruled. The very laws of mechanics are to be abrogated for the emergency, and the House of Commons is itself to create the pressure from without. The man who talks in this way cannot be really serious. When Mr. BRIGHT has said or done anything effectual, then we shall believe that he cares more for Parliamentary Reform than he does for a dozen other convenient topics of sessional debate and intersessional declamation."

Reception of the Emperor's Speech.

Correspondence of the London Times.

PARIS, Wednesday, Feb. 6—7 A. M.

I do not believe that the Emperor's opening speech is viewed here more favorably to-day than yesterday. Indeed, the impression made by it seems to be less so, particularly among the commercial classes. They note the absence of any positive assurance of the maintenance of peace, the absence of allusion to the state of France's relations with foreign Powers—that of Great Britain being rather incidental, and apparently serving to introduce a passage about the restoration of Catholic worship in Peking under the auspices of the French General. They smile at the paragraphs about political economy, and would infinitely prefer a downright unmistakable statement, such as that, for instance, which at Bordeaux sweetened the draught which was then mixing, to all the sentences that could be extracted from the melodrama of the *Massacres de Syrie*, or the exclusive mission of France to do everything just, noble and great on this earth. Yet I don't know if the most positive asseverations would mend the matter. It is, perhaps, the Emperor's misfortune rather than his fault that he cannot make a statement without some phrase, some word, even a note of interrogation, giving a vague appearance to the whole and exposing it to the suspicion of mental reservation. In England the speech from the Throne may be as vague or as unmeaning as it can well be penned; but here, where war or peace hangs on the breath of a single man, who is not obliged to consult the wishes of the nation, vagueness, even when no harm is meant, sends a panic through the land. The Emperor is said to have recently complained of his pacific assurances, so often repeated, not being so generally credited as they deserved. Perhaps a great injustice is done him, but it is true that, owing to some fatality or other, his most earnest and most sincere declarations meet too often with the incredulity which awaited the predictions of Cassandra.

I mentioned yesterday the applause which followed the announcement of the Emperor's sympathy for the King of Naples. It was, indeed, the only hearty demonstration that occurred during the proceedings. I hear that it will be followed up, and that the "Catholic Party" in the Chambers will propose an amendment on the Address, remonstrating, if not protesting, against the "revolutionary policy" of France in Italy.

Talking of "pacific assurances" reminds me that a gentleman who has just come from Metz and Strasburg states that to these important places immense quantities of provisions and stores of every kind continue to be sent.

The Prince and His Suite in America.

In the House of Commons on the 6th inst.,

Mr. SLANEY said that Her Majesty in her gracious speech had expressed her deep regret at the unfortunate differences which had arisen between the States of the American Union, and her hope that those differences would be adjusted, and she had added that her desire was increased by the kind and friendly reception which had been given to the Prince of Wales during his late visit. [Hear, hear.] As the only member, perhaps, of that House who had been present, he begged to be permitted to bear his testimony to the handsome and enthusiastic reception which had been accorded to the Prince in the Canadas and in the United States. The enthusiasm arose from the high respect and esteem which our transatlantic cousins felt for the Queen, and the many virtues which adorned her character. [Her, hear.] The reception of those Englishmen who visited America at the same time was most agreeable, and induced a feeling of pride that the people there were of the same race as themselves. He hoped and trusted that the unhappy differences which now divided the States would be amicably adjusted, and he cordially echoed the iteration in the address, of those sentiments of good-will which were expressed by Her Majesty in her gracious speech from the throne. [Hear, hear.]

Commercial News by the America.

By Telegraph via Queenstown.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales to-day (Saturday) were 6,000 bales, including 1,600 bales to speculators and exporters, the market closing with little inquiry, and quotations barely maintained.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The Market for Breadstuffs is generally quiet and steady. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., report: FLOUR quiet; prices are easier, but quotations remain unchanged—quoted 28s.@31s. 6d. WHEAT steady; Red, 11s.@13s.; White, 12s. 6d.@14s. CORN quiet and steady; Mixed and Yellow, 37s. 6d.@38s.; White, 38s. 6d @39s. 6d. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report: CORN advanced 6d.@1s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The Provision market is generally steady. BEEF dull, but there is a good inquiry for new. PORK quiet; new American, 80s. BACON dull. LARD dull, and slightly declined—quoted 56s.@58s. 6d. TALLOW dull, but North American has advanced 1s.; Butchers' Association, 56s. 6d.@57s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

The *Brokers' Circular* reports ASHES quiet; Pots, 28s. 9d.@29s.; Pearls, 29s. 3d.@29s. 6d. RESIN dull and slightly declined; Common, 4s. 6d.@4s. 7d., closing 4s. 7d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE firm at 31s. SUGAR steady. COFFEE dull. RICE dull; Carolina, 21s.@24s. CLOVERSEED, 55s.@56s. for new American. LINSEED slightly declined. LINSEED OIL easier. FISH OILS generally unchanged; American Sperm, £100 4s. @£100 6s.

LONDON MARKETS, (BARING.)

WHEAT firm for American, at full rates; White, 63s. @66s.; Red, 58s.@62s. FLOUR, 29s@33s. IRON dull; Rails, £5 5s.; Bars, £5 10s. SUGAR steady. TEA unchanged; common Congou, 1s. 1d. TALLOW active at 59s., closing at 60s. RICE quiet. COPPER firm. LINSEED CAKES declined 5s.; New-York, £11 15s.@£11 10s. FISH OILS unchanged. LINSEED firm at 28s.@ 28s. 3d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE steady at 31s. 6d.@32s.

TRADE REPORT.

The advices from Manchester are unfavorable. There is but little inquiry and few transactions, and quotations are barely maintained.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET, 6TH.

Sales of COTTON for the week 6,000 bales. Orleans *tres ordinaire* quoted 105; *Bas*, 98. The market opened buoyant, but closed dull. The stock in port amounts to 165,000 bales.

HAVRE MARKETS.

(*Week including 6th.*)

BREADSTUFFS dull, with declining tendency. ASHES steady. COPPER firm. WHALE OIL slightly declined RICE quiet. SUGAR heavy. LARD firm and quiet.

LONDON MONEY MARKET—SATURDAY.

Consols for Money, 91¾@91⅞; for Account, 92¼@ 92⅜. The Bullion in the Bank of England has increased £215,000. The market is slightly more stringent, and very active; no transactions in Discounts below 7 ₩ cent.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

BARING reports the market very dull, and accurate quotations cannot be given. The latest sales were: Illinois Central 29¼@29 discount; New-York Central, 72@74; Erie, 28¾@29¼.

From Havana.

ARRIVAL OF THE BIENVILLE—THE HAVANA MARKETS.

The United States mail steamship *Bienville*, J. D. BULLOCK, Commander, from New-Orleans on the 15th and Havana the 18th, arrived at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, after a fine run of less than four days—the last two days against strong northerly winds and head seas.

The Carnival had passed off with universal gayety. Nothing of importance at Havana.

Sugar market very heavy, and tendency to decline. Stock 135,000 boxes, against 70,000 last year at same time.

Molasses dull; no demand; 2@2¼ rials Clayed, and Muscovados, 3@3¼. Cargoes could be had at less rates. Produce of foreign countries only sold to meet the most pressing wants.

Freights improved; vessels few; £3½ has been paid for Falmouth and order.

Exchange—London, 11 ₩ cent. premium; Northern cities, United States, 1 discount to 2 premium; New-Orleans, 2@5 premium.

Advertisements for the Million!

THE SUN SHILLING SYSTEM.

The New-York SUN, as the natural organ of Labor and Employment in this City, with a view to facilitate communication between the Employing and Laboring classes, and between Capital and Industry, will continue to admit

THE SMALLEST ADVERTISEMENTS AT ONE SHILLING A LINE,

Condensing and classifying ONE-LINE Advertisements under appropriate heads, so as to express anything wanted in one line.

IMMENSE ESTABLISHED CITY CIRCULATION!

Daily Average for 1858.....56,179
Daily Average for 1859.....61,488
Daily Average for 1860.....61,585

American Institute

FARMERS' CLUB, Feb. 18, 1861.

Your Committee appointed to examine TOWERS' PATENT BROOM, report: That we believe the peculiar constructions of these Brooms add much to their strength and durability, and are a decided improvement.

(Signed) WM. S. CARPENTER, SOLON ROBINSON, EDWARD DOUGHTY, } Committee.

TOWERS' PATENT BROOM warranted to outwear two ordinary brooms. Manufactured by D. M. SMITH, No. 99 Maiden-l

Dr. Batchelor's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Bond-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Ladies Balmorals for Cold Weather—White Satin and Kid Slippers for Balls and Parties, India-rubber Boots and Shoes for snow and rain.
MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES,
From 8 to 48 inches diameter
Of cylinder, for sale
At the Agency, No. 164
Duane-st.
SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.
Various applications of the Engine to pumping, turning machinery, and to Sewing-machines, hoisting-machines, &c., may be seen at the Agency.
These Engines require no water.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED
LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
OF THE
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.
The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:
DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 141, Feb. 22, 1861.
73, 66, 27, 57, 15, 36, 38, 74, 69, 44, 65, 1.
Class No. 142, Feb. 22, 1861.
52, 70, 18, 49, 62, 57, 8, 25, 12, 44, 26, 61, 56.
Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Feb. 22, 1861.
GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.
Circulars containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

DISUNION AND SLAVERY.
A SERIES OF LETTERS
TO
Hon. W. L. YANCEY, of Alabama,
BY
HENRY J. RAYMOND, of New-York.
I.—THE NORTHERN STATES AND THE SLAVE TRADE IN 1787.
II.—THE MOTIVES AND OBJECTS OF THE DISUNION MOVEMENT.
III.—SECESSION UNCONSTITUTIONAL, AND IMPOSSIBLE WITHOUT WAR.
IV.—THE PRECISE NATURE OF THE PENDING ISSUE—THE DUTY OF THE NORTH AND THE TRUE POLICY OF THE SLAVEHOLDING STATES.
For sale at the TIMES Office,
Printing-House-Square.

THE CONSUMPTIVE'S FRIEND.
COUGHS, COLDS, RAISING BLOOD, PAIN IN SIDE AND BREAST, &c.
These and similar complaints are most certainly cured by HYATT'S Pulmonic Balsam. The Pulmonic Balsam is daily curing the worst cases of these complaints.
It cured Mr J. H. Godwin of pain in the side, breast, and spitting of blood, after he had been afflicted for years and was reduced to the last stages of weakness, and considered beyond the reach of medicine. Mr. Godwin's office is at No. 114 Elizabeth st. He is now in the enjoyment of perfect health.
Let the afflicted call and see him. Dépôt No. 246 Grand-st. 75 cents per bottle.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

COLDS! COUGHS!!
BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES
Cure Cough, Cold, Hoarseness, Influenza, any Irritation or Soreness of the Throat, relieve the Hacking Cough in Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma and Catarrh, clear and give strength to the voice of
PUPLIC SPEAKERS AND SINGERS.
Few are aware of the importance of checking a Cough or "SLIGHT COLD" in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon attacks the lungs. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" are a most valuable article, especially so at this season of the year, when *Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Influenza, Hoarseness and Sore Throat* are so prevalent. The Troches give sure and almost immediate relief. Sold by all Druggists in the United States, at 25 cents a box.

TRUSSES! TRUSSES! TRUSSES!
HERNIA or RUPTURE can now be radically cured by using the new and improved
WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS.
It produces what has long been wanted in a Truss. Every afflicted person should not be a day without one. Pamphlets free. LADIES' SUPPORTERS on the same principle. Brace Suspenders for ladies and gentlemen, wholesale and retail. GREGORY & CO.,
No. 25 Bond-st., New-York.

WHERE DO YOU REFRESH THE INNER man when you are in the vicinity of the Custom-house? Why, at BROWN'S
NEW FRENCH RESTAURANT,
No. 13 Broad-st., opposite the Bonded Warehouses.

ELECTIC MAGAZIZE
FOR MARCH, 1861,
IS READY.
The March number is embellished with two beautiful plates, making 6 double plates this year already.
It is a very rich and beautiful number. Every intelligent family, every young lady and gentleman who can, should subscribe for it, beginning with the January number.
1. Because the January number is embellished with two very beautiful historic steel plates, unequaled by any other Magazine.
2. Because it has a rich Table of Contents, of twenty articles from English periodicals, instructive and entertaining,
3. Because, considering what, and how much of Literature, Science and Art, the twelve numbers of THE ECLECTIC contain, it is the best and the cheapest Magazine published.
4. Because it contains the choicest articles—the cream of the English periodicals.
5. Because THE ECLECTIC, in a year, contains as much reading matter as three entire British Quarterlies, besides the beautiful print engravings.
6. Because each new subscriber who sends the pay in advance, gets as a premium either of three beautiful prints, a portrait of Edward Everett, the largest and best of him ever engraved, or either of the Parlor prints, each worth $2.
7. Because if he subscribes himself, and procures two others, he gets as a premium "Irving's Life of Washington," worth $7.
8. Because THE ECLECTIC is a rich addition to any library, private or public
9. Because no one can obtain elsewhere so much Literature, Art and Useful Instruction at so small a price.
10. Because now is a good time to subscribe, and the January No. is ready.
11. Some wealthy and generous layman, in every church, should see that his pastor has a copy of THE ECLECTIC, and then mutually share its rich treasures of reading matter.

TERMS:
THE ECLECTIC is issued on the first of every month. Each number contains 144 large Octavo pages, on fine paper, neatly stitched, in green covers, with one or more beautiful Steel Portraits, by Sartain. The twelve numbers comprise three volumes, of 600 pages each, with titles, indexes and embellishments. Price FIVE DOLLARS. The Club price is *Four Dollars*, or Five Copies for *Twenty Dollars*—sent to one address. The postage is only Three Cents a Number, prepaid at the office of delivery. The January Number for 50 cents; any other for 42 cents—sent in postage-stamps.
W. H. BIDWELL,
No. 5 Beekman-st., New-York.

THE FAMINE IN KANSAS.
APPEAL FOR THE DESTITUTE FROM THE NEW-YORK CITY COMMITTEE.
WM. C. BRYANT, Chairman. J. E. WILLIAMS, Treas.
Chas. H. Marshall, Seth B. Hunt, R. H. McCurdy,
Morris Ketchum, G. C. Bronson, Chas. W. Elliott,
Daniel Lord, Daniel Drew, J. S. Wadsworth.
It has become our imperative duty to urge upon the public attention the fact that over 40,000 of our fellow-citizens in Kansas are now in imminent danger of starving.
THEY MUST BE SUSTAINED. Will you help us to help them?
To assure you that whatever you do will reach them, we state that in every destitute township is a Relief Committee—these are all represented by the Territorial Committee, of which Gen. Pomeroy is Chairman, who at Atchison devotes his whole time and energy, with assistants, to the receipt and distribution of contributions of food and clothing, all of which are delivered upon requisitions of town Committees, and are distributed through them. Money and clothing are needed from us; food can be got in the West.
Our Treasurer is JOHN E. WILLIAMS, *President of the Metropolitan Bank*, New-York City. All money sent to him will be applied to the payment of Gen. Pomeroy's drafts, on account of freights and sacks. We appeal to you all to unite with us in alleviating this great calamity. There is no time to be lost.
FIRST—We ask individuals, everywhere, to contribute at once and to urge it upon their friends and neighbors.
SECOND—We appeal to all churches, and organized bodies to act promptly, generously and efficiently.
THIRD—We urge upon every Governor of every State immediately to bring this matter to the attention of their Legislatures and people. Our last statistics show that nearly $200,000 is needed within the coming fortnight, to supply this people with seed for Spring planting.
All money sent to our Treasurer, JOHN E. WILLIAMS, Metropolitan Bank, New-York City, will be gratefully acknowledged and effectively used.
All Clothing should be sent to "GEN. POMEROY, Atchison, Kansas," and freight should be prepaid.

"ONE-DOLLAR JEWELRY."
All that glitters is not gold.
Read to-morrow's COURIER and learn all about this swindle, designed to defraud the credulous.
Full particulars as to where the stuff comes from—how it is made—what it is worth—and WHO sells it.

DR. CHAS. ALEX. GUILMETTE
Has removed his office to No. 87 Prince-st., near Broadway. Office hours from 10 A. M. till 3 P. M.

NEW-YORK OPTHALMIC HOSPITAL—COMMENCEMENT.—The profession and students of medicine are respectfully invited to attend the Annual Commencement of the above Institution, at the University Medical College, 14th-st., MONDAY EVENING, the 25th inst., at 8 o'clock.
The Address to the Graduates will be delivered by Dr. JOHN P. GARRISH. The Valedictory Address will be delivered by Dr. JAMES F. KIERNAN, one of the members of the class.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 18, 1861.

PERFECT FITTING

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WARD, FROM LONDON.
NO. 387 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
UP STAIRS.
RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
Made to measure at $18 per doz., or Six for $9.
MADE OF NEW-YORK MILLS MUSLIN,
With fine linen bosoms, and warranted as good a Shirt as sold at retail stores at $2 50 each.
ALSO, THE VERY BEST SHIRTS THAT CAN BE MADE AT $2 EACH.
P. S.—Those who think I cannot make a good shirt for $18 per dozen are mistaken. Here is the cost of one dozen $18 fine shirts:

30 yards of York Mills muslin, at 14½c. per yard	$4 35
7 yards of fine linen, at 50c. per yard	3 50
Making and cutting	6 00
Laundry, $1; buttons and cotton, 50c	1 50
Profits	2 65
Total	$18 00

Printed directions sent free everywhere, and so easy to understand that any one can take their own measure for shirts. I warrant a good fit. The cash to be paid to the Express Company on receipt of goods.

A SOOTHING LETTER.
GEORGE A. FOWLER, of Guilford, writes under date June 12, 1860:
Permit me to say to you that MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has an unprecedented sale with me since my customers have ascertained its merits. This is the first time in a thirty-five years' drug business that I have indorsed a medicine for intrinsic good qualities. I never before this wrote a recommendation of any patent medicine. I know not what its composition is, but I believe it is perfectly harmless and safe. I know it gives the greatest satisfaction to parents and nurses, affording quietude and relief without any unpleasant effects attending its use. Yours, respectfully,
GEORGE A. FOWLER.

Millions of bottles of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP are now used every year in the United States for children teething, with never-failing success. Relief is IMMEDIATE and CERTAIN.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sure to regulate the bowels.

Orders are coming in every day from Druggists in all parts of the country, "Send me more of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

Millions of bottles of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP are sold every year in the United States.

Give us an old nurse for diseases incident to the period of teething in children. Here you have that old nurse for 25 cents, in the form of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP never fails to give immediate relief.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by all Druggists throughout the United States.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the only thing that you can rely upon to give rest to yourself, and relief and health to your infant.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been the means of restoring the drooping spirits in many mothers

This is the season of the year to use MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

To every mother who has children suffering from any of the complaints incident to the period of teething, we say do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.
Druggists everywhere now keep MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. No medicine in the United States sells like it. It is a standard medicine, and its fame world-wide. Physicians order and use it wherever its magical effects have been witnessed

During the thirty years of unprecedented and increasing popularity of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, innumerable "CORDIALS" and other nostrums, prepared by pretended M. D.'s, have sprung up and lived but a mushroom existence, while the SOOTHING SYRUP has been constantly increasing in popularity and become a household word, and thousands of mothers thank Mrs. Winslow for the health of their children by the use of her invaluable article.
When the present race of "Cordials" have followed in the footsteps of their "illustrious predecessors," MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP will continue to be a popular favorite and a blessing to every mother.
None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.
Sold by Druggists throughout the world.
Principal office, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York.
Price only 25 cents per bottle.

FOR SALE BY P. D. ORVIS.
WHOLESALE CASH DRUG HOUSE,
NO. 162 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
SALES EXCLUSIVELY FOR NET CASH.
PROPRIETARY DEPARTMENT.
5 gross Gordon's Sulphite Lime.
500 pounds Gordon's Glycerine.
5 gross Cross' Camphor Ice.
20 gross Shilling Camphor Ice.
10 gross Rushton's Pastiles.
50 gross Shilling Troches.
50 gross Costar's Exterminator.
10 gross Durno's Catarrh Snuff.
10 gross Lord Ward's Worcestershire Sauce.
20 gross Down's Elixir.
10 gross Mott's Chalybeate Pills.
20 gross Mrs. Wilson's Hair Regenerator.
10 gross Mrs. Wilson's Hair Dressing.
15 gross Henry's Vermont Liniment.
20 gross Duprat's French Varnish.
10 gross Union Magic Glue.
50 gross Lozdbeater's Liquid Stove Polish.
5 gross Velpeau's Pills.
20 gross Jones' Flavoring Extracts.
40 gross Townsend's Pills.
50 gross Wilson's Pills.
50 gross Reynold's Tobacco Substitute.
250 cases Milis' Bourbonia.
100 gross Barney's Cocoa Castorine.
10 gross Noe's Hair Restorative.
100 styles Phalon's Perfumeries.
50 styles Glenn's Perfumeries.
100 styles Fancy Soaps.
110 gross Phalon's Cocin.
10 gross Watson's Neuralgia King.
10 gross Ham's Invigorating Spirit.
5 gross Dr. Roban's Rheumatic Cure.
20 gross Marshall's Catarrh Snuff.
500 dozen Wright's Handkerchief Extract.
50 gross Tenney's Extract.
50 gross Golden Treasure.
10 gross Water's Tooth Soap.
20 gross Moore's Essence Life.
10 gross Clay's Arnica Liniment.
20 gross Clark's Sherry Wine Bitters.
20 gross Punderson's Powders.
TOGETHER WITH
ALL THE QUICK SELLING
Patent Medicines before the public, at prices much lower than usual, my transactions being for cash New price lists now ready for druggists only who inclose or present in person their business card. Price lists will not be delivered on other conditions.
P. D. ORVIS,
Importer and Jobber of Drugs, &c.,
FOR CASH ONLY,
No. 162 Broadway, New-York,
Just below Maiden-lane.
FEB. 21, 1861.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR EUROPE, *via* LIVERPOOL, per U. S. Steamer CITY OF BALTIMORE, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 23d day of February, at 10½ o'clock A. M.
W. B. TAYLOR, Postmaster.

DO YOU WANT WISKERS?
DO YOU WANT WHISKERS?
DO YOU WANT WHISKERS?
DO YOU WANT WHISKERS?
DO YOU WANT WHISKERS?
DO YOU WANT WHISKERS?
DO YOU WANT WHISKERS?
DO YOU WANT WHISKERS?
DO YOU WANT WHISKERS?
DO YOU WANT A MOUSTACHE?
DO YOU WANT A MOUSTACHE?
DO YOU WANT A MOUSTACHE?
DO YOU WANT A MOUSTACHE?
DO YOU WANT A MOUSTACHE?
DO YOU WANT A MOUSTACHE?
DO YOU WANT A MOUSTACHE?
DO YOU WANT A MOUSTACHE?
DO YOU WANT A MOUSTACHE?
IF SO,
IF SO,
IF SO,
USE
USE
USE

The subscribers take pleasure in announcing to the citizens of the United States, that they have obtained the agency for, and are now enabled to offer to the American public, the above justly-celebrated and world-renowned article.

THE STIMULATING ONGUENT
is prepared by Dr. C. P. Bellingham, an eminent physician of London, and is warranted to bring out a thick set of
WHISKERS OR A MUSTACHE
in from three to six weeks. This article is the only one of the kind used by the French, and in London and Paris it is in universal use.
It is a beautiful economical, soothing, yet stimulating compound, acting as if by magic upon the roots, causing a beautiful growth of luxuriant hair.
This is the only article based upon
PHYSIOLOGICAL PRINCIPLES,
PHYSIOLOGICAL PRINCIPLES,
PHYSIOLOGICAL PRINCIPLES,
PHYSIOLOGICAL PRINCIPLES,
PHYSIOLOGICAL PRINCIPLES,
PHYSIOLOGICAL PRINCIPLES,
Which has ever been presented to the public for promoting a healthy growth of hair on a
BALD HEAD OR BARE FACE.
BALD HEAD OR BARE FACE.
BALD HEAD OR BARE FACE.
BALD HEAD OR BARE FACE.
BALD HEAD OR BARE FACE.
BALD HEAD OR BARE FACE.
BALD HEAD OR BARE FACE.
Persons having tried the various preparations now flooding the country, and having been deceived by them should not be discouraged, but try one box of
BELLINGHAM'S ONGUENT,
BELLINGHAM'S ONGUENT,
BELLINGHAM'S ONGUENT,
BELLINGHAM'S ONGUENT,
BELLINGHAM'S ONGUENT,
BELLINGHAM'S ONGUENT,
BELLINGHAM'S ONGUENT,
BELLINGHAM'S ONGUENT,
which is warranted to do all that is claimed for it.
If applied to the scalp it will cure baldness, and cause to spring up in place of the bald spots a fine growth of new hair. Applied according to directions, it will turn red or tow hair dark, and restore gray hair to its original color—leaving it soft, smooth and flexible.
The Onguent is an indispensable article in every gentleman's toilet, and after one week's use they would not for any consideration be without it.
The subscribers are the only agents for the article in the United States, to whom all orders must be addressed,
ONE DOLLAR A BOX.
ONE DOLLAR A BOX.
READ THE FOLLOWING FROM THE
NEW-YORK HERALD.
"ATTENTION, YOUNG MEN."
We perceive, by the advertisement of Messrs. Horace L. Hegeman & Co., of No. 24 William-st., this City, that the renowned "Stimulating Onguent," invented by Dr. Bellingham, for a healthy stimulation in the growth of beard or whiskers, has now had its American market confided to their agency. The high reputation of this article in London, Paris, and other cities of Europe, seems to have been fully justified by experience in this country. We find that its praises are reechoed among all classes. A few weeks are said to prove its almost magical influences upon the beard or whiskers. The British Volunteers have made such free use of it as to attract the attention of the London *Punch*. See advertisement of Messrs. HEGEMAN & CO., in another column.—*Herald, Sunday, Feb.* 17, 1861.
AND FROM THE
BROOKLYN DAILY EAGLE.
WHISKERS—MOUSTACHES.—Though opinions vary in regard to the propriety or comeliness of capillary adjuncts to "the human face divine" the fashion of wearing such evidences of manliness has become so widespread that whiskers and moustaches are now the rule, and the smooth-shaven face the very decided exception. Under the pressure of the behests of fashion, or through an awakened appreciation of the fact that nature intended the face of man to be distinguished by distinctive traits from that of "lovely woman," even Old Abe Lincoln has set to work at raising a becoming pair of whiskers. All of his portraits represented him as a hairless-faced man; and what potent charm has now thus late in life set his whiskers sprouting, we are at a loss to determine, if it be not Dr. C. P. Bellingham's celebrated "Onguent," the efficacious properties of which in the matter of inducing the growth of whiskers and moustaches seem to be almost miraculous. We would direct the attention of all interested in this delicate and important matter, to peruse the advertisement of Hegeman & Co., to be found in another column.—*Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Feb.* 21, 1861.
AND READ THE FOLLOWING,
AND READ THE FOLLOWING,
AND READ THE FOLLOWING,
AND READ THE FOLLOWING.
FROM THE SUNDAY ATLAS.
SUNDAY ATLAS.
SUNDAY ATLAS.
SUNDAY ATLAS.
SUNDAY ATLAS.
SUNDAY ATLAS.
SUNDAY ATLAS.
PERFECT IN WHISKERS.—Half the attention, at the Academy of Music on Monday night, was monopolized by a fine looking little fellow who displayed the most magnificent whiskers of the season. His face was literally covered—the lower part of it at least—with beard of the very glossiest luxuriance. Would it be believed—yet we know the fact to be so—that this man had raised the whole of this magnificent crop within a few months, from the use of Bellingham's celebrated stimulating Onguent. This unrivalled preparation for promoting the growth of whiskers and moustaches may be procured at Hegeman & Co.'s, No. 24 William-st.—*Sunday Atlas, Feb.* 17, 1861.
TRY ONE BOX, YOU WILL NEVER REGRET THE INVESTMENT.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS,
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS,
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS,
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS,
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS,
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS,
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FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS,
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS,
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS,
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS,
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS,
Or a box of the Onguent (warranted to have the desired effect) will be sent to any who desire it, by mail, (direct,) securely packed, on receipt of price and postage, $1 16. Apply to or address
HORACE L. HEGEMAN & CO.,
DRUGGISTS, &c.,
No. 24 WILLIAM-ST., corner of Exchange-place.
For sale by
J. S. W. HAYS,
No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

NEW BOOKS.

HARPER & BROTHERS,
Franklin-square, New-York.
PUBLISH THIS DAY:
THE CHILDREN'S
BIBLE PICTURE-BOOK.
ILLUSTRATED WITH EIGHTY ENGRAVINGS.
Square 4to, Muslin gilt, 75 cents.
Being the fourth of the
CHILDREN'S PICTURE-BOOKS.
Square 4to, about 300 pages each, beautifully printed on tinted paper, embellished with many Engravings, bound in Muslin gilt, 75 cents per volume; or, the series complete in neat case, price $3 00.
☞ Sent by mail, postage free, on receipt of price.

THE CHILDREN'S BIBLE PICTURE-BOOK. Illustrated by eighty engravings from designs by STEINLE OVERBECK, VEIT, SCHNORR, &c.

THE CHILDREN'S PICTURE FABLE-BOOK. Containing one hundred and sixty Fables, with sixty illustrations by HARRISON WEIR.

THE CHILDREN'S PICTURE-BOOK OF BIRDS. Illustrated with sixty-one engravings, by W. HARVEY.

THE CHILDREN'S PICTURE BOOK OF QUADRUPEDS and other Mammalia. Illustrated with sixty one Engravings by W. HARVEY.

Intended for the little folks who like to read of quadrupeds and birds, fables and Bible stories. While their perusal cannot fail of amusing and interesting the reader, they will also instruct and improve. The anecdotes will delight the child, and will oftentimes prove new and interesting to the adult. We know of one little girl of seven years of age who reads the stories contained in some one of these books aloud, every afternoon, to her mother and grandfather, while the former sews and the latter holds her on his knee. And then, when her papa comes home at evening, she repeats to him all that she has read aloud, and winds up by wishing that some one will keep on writing, and the Harpers publish just such books till she, the little girl we wot of, gets to be grown to womanhood.—*Home Journal.*
Inexhaustibly entertaining and useful. We like this class of child's books. A child never gets tired of looking at and hearing about animals.—*Baltimore Christian Advocate.*
These new books for "children" are among the most attractive of their class on either side of the Atlantic.—*Providence Press.*
Beautiful specimens of juvenile literature, tastefully bound and illustrated, and printed on tinted paper in large clear type, so acceptable to childhood first, second and intermediate.—*Buffalo Express.*
This (the Children's Picture-Book of Birds) is altogether as nice a presentation book for children as any we have ever seen.—*Churchman.*

THE GREAT FAST-DAY BOOK.
READY THIS MORNING.
FAST-DAY SERMONS.
A volume comprising the most marked and important discourses from prominent pulpits throughout the United States—both North and South—on the questions now convulsing the whole country.
FAST-DAY SERMONS.
One large elegant 12mo. Cloth bound. Price $1 25.
Nearly all these Sermons have created such general interest that they have been printed largely in the public journals, as well as in separate pamphlets, in which form their circulation is counted by tens of thousands.
The selection embraces such well known names as
DR. PALMER, of New Orleans.
DR. RAPHALL, the celebrated Jewish Rabbi.
REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.
DR. THORNWELL, of South Carolina.
REV. HENRY J. VAN DYKE, of Brooklyn.
DR. BELLOWS, New-York.
DR. BRECKINRIDGE, of Lexington, Ky.
DR. VINTON, Trinity Church, N. Y.
PROFESSOR TAYLER LEWIS, New-York.
DR WILLIAM ADAMS, New-York.
DR. DABNEY, of Virginia.
The absorbing subject of these Sermons, their variety of treatment, and the collection in one volume of prominent discourses from Divines of the very highest rank, combine to present a book of unusual and incomparable excellence.
*** Copies of this book will be sent by mail, postage free, on the receipt of the price, $1 25, by
RUDD & CARLETON, Publishers, N. Y.

VIELE'S
HAND-BOOK FOR ACTIVE SERVICE,
For the Use of Volunteers in the Field.
CONTENTS:
ORGANIZATION OF AN ARMY CORPS.
THE RECRUIT.
THE COMPANY.
THE REGIMENT.
THE CAMP.
THE MARCH.
RATIONS AND MODE OF COOKING THEM.
FIELD FORTIFICATION.
ARTILLERY—DIFFERENT KINDS AND USES.
MANUAL FOR MOUNTAIN HOWITZERS.
MANUAL FOR HEAVY ARTILLERY.
AMMUNITION.
"I have read with great satisfaction the advance sheets of the Hand-Book for Active service. A practical work of this description is greatly needed, and will be prized by the soldiers comprising our militia throughout the States." MARSHAL LEFFERTS,
Colonel Seventh Regiment, N. Y.
1 vol. Cloth, $1. Will be published in a few days.
D. VAN NOSTRAND, Publisher.
No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

ATTRACTIVE NEW BOOKS.
JUST READY.
FIRST.
POEMS OF A YEAR.
A new Volume. By THOMAS BAILEY ALDRICH, author of "Babie Bell," and other poems. One elegant 12mo. Tinted paper and beveled muslin binding. Price, 75 cents.
SECOND.
FLIRTATION,
AND WHAT COMES OF IT.
A new Comedy. By FRANK B. GOODRICH, ("Dick Tinto.") Handsomely printed, and bound in paper covers. Price, 25 cents.
A superb satirical picture of fashionable society at the present day. Although written in dialogue, it is better adapted to reading than for scenic representation.
*** Either of these books will be sent by mail, postage free, by RUDD & CARLETON, Publishers, New-York.

CHAMBERS' ENCYCLOPÆDIA.
PART XXVI.
READY THIS DAY. PRICE 15 CENTS.
NOTICE TO AGENTS AND SUBSCRIBERS.
D. APPLETON & CO., having sold the stereotype plates and stock on hand of
CHAMBERS' ENCYCLOPÆDIA
to Messrs. J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., of Philadelphia, will cease to publish the work after the present (26th) part. Agents and subscribers will be furnished by Messrs LIPPINCOTT & CO. with the past and future parts, on the same terms they have heretofore been supplied with them. D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED:
NOTES ON SEA-COAST DEFENCE:
Consisting of Sea-Coast Fortifications, the Fifteen-Inch Gun, and Casemate Embrasures.
By Major J. G. BARNARD, U. S. Corps of Engineers.
Illustrated. 1 vol. 8vo., cloth. $1 50.
Sent free by mail on receipt of price.
D. VAN NOSTRAND, Publisher, 192 Broadway, N. Y.

PATENTED NOVEMBER 1, 1859.

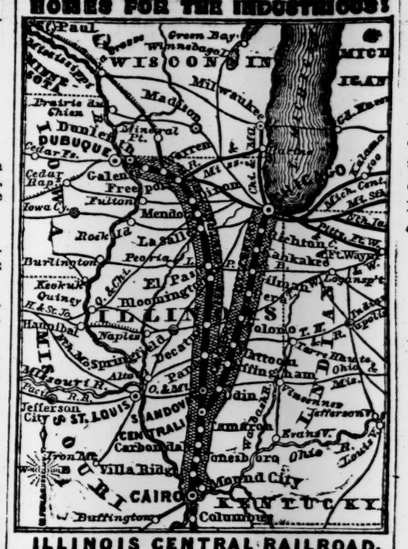
THE MEASURES ARE
A, the distance around the Neck. B to B, the Yoke. D to D, distance around the Body, under the armpits. C to C, the Sleeve. E to E, the length of the Shirt.
BALLOU'S
PATENTED IMPROVED FRENCH YOKE SHIRTS,
A NEW STYLE OF SHIRT, WARRANTED TO FIT.
By sending the above measures per mail we can guarantee a perfect fit of our new style of Shirt, and return by Express to any part of the United States, at $12, $15, $18, $24, &c., &c., per dozen. No order forwarded for less than half a dozen Shirts. Wholesale Trade supplied on the usual terms.
Also, Importers and Dealers in MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
BALLOU BROTHERS,
NO. 409 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

PHYSICIANS RECOMMEND DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT. It will not cure everything, as most patent medicines do, but will cure positively rheumatism, colic, dysentery, toothache, headache, pains in limbs, back and chest. Price, 25 and 50 cents. Dépôt No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.
FORWARD TO
NEW-ORLEANS
In four days all rail. Other cities South are reached with equal speed. Contracts for time, price, insurance, &c., can be made on application to JOHN HOEY, at our office, No. 59 Broadway.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.

WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.—The great popularity of this safe and efficacious preparation, is alone attributable to its intrinsic worth. In the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, and all Consumptive symptoms, it has no superior, if equal. Let no one neglect the early symptoms of disease, when an agent is thus at hand which will alleviate all complaints of the Chest, Lungs and Throat.
Sold by ALEXANDER B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court-st., Boston; by J. MILHAU, No. 183 and 192 Broadway, New-York, and by COLEMAN & ROGERS, No. 173 Baltimore-st., Baltimore; in Philadelphia, by T. W. DYOTT & SONS.

HOMES FOR THE INDUSTRIOUS!



ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.
HOMES FOR THE INDUSTRIOUS
IN THE
GARDEN STATE OF THE WEST.
THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY
HAVE FOR SALE
1,200,000 ACRES
OF
RICH FARMING LANDS,
IN
TRACTS OF FORTY ACRES AND UPWARDS,
ON
LONG CREDITS AND AT LOW PRICES.
MECHANICS, FARMERS AND WORKING MEN.
The attention of the enterprising and industrious portion of the community is directed to the following statements and liberal inducements offered them by the
ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
Which, as they will perceive, will enable them, by proper energy, perseverance and industry, to provide comfortable and permanent homes for themselves and families, with, comparatively speaking, very little capital:
LANDS OF ILLINOIS.
No State in the Valley of the Mississippi offers so great an inducement to the settler as the State of Illinois. There is no portion of the world where all the conditions of climate and soil so admirably combine to produce those two great staples, corn and wheat, as the prairies of Illinois.
RICH ROLLING PRAIRIE LANDS.
The deep rich loam of the prairies is cultivated with such wonderful facility that the farmers of the Eastern and Middle States are moving to Illinois in great numbers. The area of Illinois is about equal to that of England, and the soil is so rich that it will support twenty millions of people.
EASTERN AND SOUTHERN MARKETS.
These lands are contiguous to a railroad 700 miles in length, which connects with other roads, and navigable lakes and rivers, thus affording an unbroken communication with the Eastern and Southern markets.
APPLICATION OF CAPITAL.
Thus far capital and labor have been applied to developing the soil; the great resources the State in COAL and iron are almost untouched; the invariable rule that the mechanic arts flourish best where food and fuel are cheapest, will follow at an early day in Illinois and in the course of the next ten years, the natural laws and necessities of the case warrant the belief that at least FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND PEOPLE will be engaged in the State of Illinois in the various manufacturing employments.
RAILROAD SYSTEM OF ILLINOIS.
Over $100,000,000 of private capital have been expended on the railroad system of Illinois. Inasmuch as part of the income from several of these works, with a valuable public fund in lands, go to diminish the State expenses, the taxes are light, and must, consequently every day decrease.
THE STATE DEBT.
The State Debt is only $10,104,393 14, and, within the last three years, has been reduced $3,959,745 86 and we may reasonably expect that in ten years it will become extinct.
PRESENT POPULATION.
The State is rapidly filling up with population; 883,628 persons having been added since 1850, making the present population 1,719,496—a ratio of 102 per cent. in ten years.
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.
The agricultural products of Illinois are greater than those of any other State. The products sent out during the past year exceeded 1,500,000 tons. The wheat crop of 1860 approaches 35,000,000 bushels, while the corn crop yields not less than 140,000,000 bushels.
FERTILITY OF SOIL.
Nowhere can the industrious farmer secure such immediate results for his labor as upon these prairie soils, they being composed of a deep, rich loam, the fertility of which is unsurpassed by any on the globe.
TO ACTUAL CULTIVATORS.
Since 1854 the Company have sold 1,300,000 acres. They sell only to actual cultivators, and every contract contains an agreement to cultivate. The road has been constructed through these lands at an expense of $30,000,000. In 1850 the population of forty-nine counties through which it passes was only 336,198, since which, 479,298 have been added, making the whole population 814,891—a gain of 143 per cent.
EVIDENCES OF PROSPERITY.
As an evidence of the thrift of the people, it may be stated that 600,000 tons of freight, including 8,000,000 bushels of grain, and 250,000 barrels of flour, were forwarded over the line last year.
EDUCATION.
Mechanics and Working Men will find the Free School system encouraged by the State, and endowed with a large revenue for the support of schools. Their children can live in sight of the Church and School-house, and grow up with the prosperity of the leading State in the great Western Empire.
PRICES AND TERMS OF PAYMENT.
The price of these lands vary from $6 to $25 per acre, according to location, quality, &c. First-class farming lands sell for about $10 or $12 per acre; and the relative expense of subduing prairie land as compared with wood land is in the ratio of 1 to 10 in favor of the former. The terms of sale for the bulk of these lands will be
ONE YEAR'S INTEREST IN ADVANCE
at six per cent. per annum, and six interest notes at six per cent., payable respectively in one, two, three, four, five and six years from date of sale; and four notes for principal, payable in four, five, six and seven years from date of sale; the contract stipulating that one-tenth of the tract purchased shall be fenced and cultivated each and every year, for five years from the date of sale, so that at the end of five years one-half shall be fenced and under cultivation.

AUCTION SALES.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF LANDS IN IOWA.

WHEREAS, The De Moine Navigation and Railroad Company, by its President, Edwin C. Litchfield, and Treasurer, W. B. Welles, by a certain deed of trust, dated the 4th day of April, 1859, sold and conveyed to the subscribers, Charles Mason and H. Scott Howell, the following described lands in the State of Iowa:

COUNTY OF	DESCRIPTION.	Section.	Township.	Range	No. of Acres.
Wappello..	Southeast, Northeast.	3	72	15	40
Wappello..	South half, Northwest	5	72	15	80
Wappello..	Northeast, Northeast.	23	72	15	40
Wappello..	Northeast, Southeast	25	72	15	40
Van Buren	Southeast, Northwest	9	68	11	40
Van Buren	Northeast, Southwest	27	70	11	40
Van Buren	Southeast, Northwest	27	70	11	40
Van Buren	North half, Southeast	31	70	11	322.11
Davis.....	North half, Southwest	5	70	12	80
Davis.....	Southwest, Southwest	9	70	12	40
Davis.....	Southeast, Southeast.	13	70	12	40
Davis.....	Northwest, Southeast	9	70	12	40
Mahaska..	Southeast, Northwest	7	74	17	40
Mahaska..	Northwest, Northeast	25	75	17	40
Mahaska..	Southeast, Southeast.	31	74	16	40
Mahaska..	Northwest, Northwest	29	74	17	40

Making, in all, 1,002 11-100 acres, in trust, to secure the payment of seven notes of said Company, all dated Jan. 17, 1860, and all payable to the order of O. H. P. Scott on or before the 17th day of January, 1861—one for $2,000, one for $1,000, one for $2,100, one for $294, and two others for $500 each, as same became due.

And whereas said deed of trust provides that if said notes are not paid when due, that said subscribers should sell said lands at Keokuk, Iowa, after advertisement as therein provided.

Now, the said notes being unpaid, notice is hereby given that we will sell said lands, above described, at public auction, at the Court house Building in Keokuk, Iowa, on the 26th day of March, at about 2 o'clock P. M., A. D. 1861, to the highest bidder, for cash, and will execute a deed or deeds to the purchaser thereof.

CHARLES MASON, Trustee.
H. SCOTT HOWELL, Trustee.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

On MONDAY, Feb. 25, at 10½ o'clock, the entire magnificent furniture contained in the residence No. 152 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., will be sold at public auction, comprising furniture that cost two months ago over $12,000. The whole will be sold to the highest bidder for cash, consisting of elegant rosewood parlor suites, in rich brocade, comprising three full suites; magnificent rosewood 7 octave piano-forte, with stool and cover; centre and pier tables, Turkish lounges, with arm-chairs to match; rich silk and lace curtains, gold shades, bronze clocks, rich Brussels and velvet carpets, mantel and pier mirrors, bronzes, rich French china vases, paintings and parlor ornaments, etageres, rosewood bedsteads, dressing bureaus, oval mirrors sofas, two sofa-bedsteads, rosewood, mahogany and cottage chairs, twenty elegant hair mattresses, beds and bedding, with rosewood and mahogany furniture of every description; rich china of all kinds, glassware, silverware, spoons, forks castors, ivory cutlery, oil cloths, chandeliers, &c. No postponement on any account. Catalogues at house.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE
OF 71 VALUABLE LOTS,
Belonging to the estate of D. Fanshaw, deceased.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 27, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

ON 2ND-AV.—4 lots on the southeast cor. of 80th-st.
ON 80TH-ST —5 lots, south side, adjoining above in rear.
ON 5TH-AV.—4 lots on southeast corner of 91st-st.
ON 91ST-ST.—6 lots, south side, adjoining above in rear.
ON 41ST-ST.—2 lots, south side, between 4th and Madison avs.
ON 105TH-ST —20 lots, north side, 100 ft. east of 5th-av.
ON 106TH-ST.—(100 ft. wide)—23 lots, south side, 100 ft. east of 5th-av
ON 108TH-ST.—7 lots, south side, bet. 3d and 4th avs. 75 per cent. can remain for 5 or 7 years.

EVERY LOT OFFERED WILL BE SOLD WITHOUT RESERVE!

Maps, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st.

By order of WM. FORREST and A. L. SHIPMAN, Executors Estate of D. Fanshaw, deceased.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

FINE ORIGINAL OIL PAINTINGS,

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 23d inst., at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway. A fine collection of really choice ORIGINALS, most of them bearing the certificates of the artists. Among them will be found the following choice pictures:

POULTRY.....VAN SEVERDONCK.
MARINE.....SCHAEP
DOGS AND PIGEONS.....HENRIETTE ROWNER.
INTERIOR.....VANDEVELDE.
LANDSCAPE.....VINCENT.
INTERIOR.....DE BRACKELIER.
INTERIOR ANT FIGURES.....A. LION.
WINTER SCENE.....SMITS.

Also many other fine paintings by Reslig, Deny, Toutenet, Cannemans, Willot, Carpentero and many others. The above beautiful collection is now on exhibition, and we particulary invite amateurs and connoisseurs to examine them, as they will be positively sold.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF
PRINTING PRESSES AND MATERIALS.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on SATURDAY, Feb. 23, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 38 Ann-st.:

A LOT OF
PRINTING PRESSES, TYPES, CASES and OTHER MATERIALS, belonging to a PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

By order of JOHN M. REED, Assignee.

NOTICE OF SALE.—WHEREAS, DEFAULT has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, bearing date on the 1st of May, A. D., 1857, and duly executed by the Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company to Azariah C. Flagg, in the City of New York, Trustee, and duly recorded in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Wisconsin, in Book A of Railroad Mortgages, on pages 159 to 167, inclusive; and whereas the said Flagg has resigned the appointment of Trustee under said mortgage, and the undersigned has been duly constituted and appointed, according to the provisions of said mortgage, successor to said Flagg, and Trustee in his place:

Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and in pursuance of law, the undersigned Trustee under said mortgage, will, on the 2d day of March, A. D., 1861, at the station-house of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, in the City of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for the payment of two hundred and thirty-eight thousand and ninety five dollars and forty-one cents, ($238,095 41,) the amount of bonds secured by said mortgage now outstanding with the interest thereon unpaid, being the amount claimed to be due thereon, the mortgaged premises described in said mortgage, to wit:

All and singular, the first division of the Railroad of said Company, from the City of Sheboygan to the City of Fon du Lac, in Wisconsin, together with all the rights of way, depôt grounds, ra lways, rails, bridges, fences stations, station-houses and other buildings, and all the lands and hereditaments by said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company then held or thereafter acquired in connection with the said first division of their railway, or relating thereto, whether obtained under the rights and privileges of their charter, or conveyed to them by deed; and also all the tolls, incomes, rents, issues and profits, and corporate and other franchises of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company connected with the said first division of their railway, or relating thereto; and also all the locomotive-engines, tenders, cars of every kind, machinery, machine-shops, tools and implements wood and property connected with the pro ecrequipment, working, operating and conducting of the said first division of said railroad, then owned, or acquired by the said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, for or appurtenant to the aforesaid line of road, in substitution of those then owned, or otherwise, all of which personal chattels were declared to be fixtures and appurtenances, and were to be used and held therewith, and not separated therefrom, and were to be taken as a par. thereof.

DEC. 15, 1860. SAMUEL P. BENSON, Trustee.

J. W. PORTER & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE HOUSE SALE OF OVER $12,000 WORTH OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE BY J. W. PORTER & CO.—On SATURDAY, Feb. 23, commencing at 2 o'clock, precisely, at the large residence No. 218 West 14th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., consisting of rosewood piano-forte, solid rosewood parlor suites in satin, large and costly mirrors, oil-paintings, velvet and tasseled ingrain carpets, tables, chairs, clocks, rich chirabous, lace and brocatel curtains, oak extension table, tea tables, mahogany chairs, sofas, rockers, sofa-bed, bedsteads, bureaus bedsand bedding, hair mattresses; also, a large lot of every description of crockery, chinaware, cut glassware, table cutlery, silverware, kitchen utensils, stoves, &c., &c. Sale positive.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

THIS DAY, (SATURDAY,) FEB. 23, AT 10½ o'clock, at salesrooms No. 38 Nassau-st., second-hand furniture, &c., comprising an engraving, &c., consisting of parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture in great variety, rosewood and mahogany suites, solid oak and black walnut buffets, extension tables, and dining-room chairs, secretary, bookcases, library tables, etageres, lounges and desks. Also, spring mattresses, beds, bedding, stair-rods, oil-cloth, &c. Also, three rosewood piano fortes. Also, a quantity of oil-paintings, engravings, colegne &c.

Also, at 10 o'clock,
One two-seated rockaway, with pole and shafts.

J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables sofas sofa-beds, mattresses, feather beds, stoves, mirrors, Brussels and other carpets, blankets, sheets, comforters, kitchen furniture, &c.

J. E. HAGEN, Auctioneer.

REGULARLY COMMISSIONED TO SELL all kinds of property, real, personal, foreign, domestic, &c. Personal attention and prompt returns in all cases. Apply at No. 375 9th-av. J. E. HAGEN.

TEACHERS.

A LADY MUCH ACCUSTOMED TO TUITION desires an engagement as finishing governess in a Christian family. Besides all the branches now comprehended in a liberal English education, piano, guitar, French, German, Italian, acquired on the Continent of Europe, can be thoroughly taught. Advertiser could instruction to beginners on the harp. Unexceptionable reference and testimonials can be given. A liberal salary will be required. Letters stating salary, &c., addressed to 9,542 Kingston, Canada West, will be attended to.

AS GOVERNESS.—A SCOTCH LADY WHO has had considerable experience in tuition, wants a situation as governess in a family; she teaches English thoroughly, music, and French and German acquired in France and Germany. Has excellent references and testimonials. Address, stating terms, Miss CHURCH, No. 92 East 16th-st., New-York.

AS TEACHER.—A GRADUATE OF ONE OF the first colleges in this country desires a situation to teach; he is an experienced teacher, and is now teaching the classics and modern languages. The best of reference given. Address PROFESSOR, Box No. 247, Norwalk, Conn.

IMPORTANT TO THOSE WISHING INSTRUCTION in English Classics, Mathematics or French, (spoken,) by an experienced Graduate of Yale College. Address, RALPH DAYTON, No. 9 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st.; or call, at 1 or 6 o'clock P. M. Terms and references satisfactory.

AS TEACHER.—A TEACHER WHO HAS HAD much experience, and who is a graduate of a Northern University, is ready for a new engagement as teacher in English or Classics. Address GEO. N. MARTIN, No. 1,248 Broadway, New-York City.

QUARTZ ROCK MILL.—A PORTION OF PATent for sale, conceded at the mines the very best for reducing rock and other hard substances, to impalpable powder, with hardened, shifting, grinding surfaces, easily changed. SOUTHWICK & HOOD, No. 82 Nassau-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

MISS BUSHNELL
Has located on Murray Hill Parks,
Nos. 11 and 13, between 34th and 35th sts, where she has suites and single rooms to rent.

BOARDING.—A FEW RESPECTABLE YOUNG Men can be accommodated with good board in a small, private family, at No. 31, 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

BOARDING—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, IN A house with all the modern improvements, can be had at No. 125 West 21st-st., New-York.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN WISH Board in a private family may be accomodated at No. 12 East 32d-st. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two single gentlemen, can be pleasantly accommodated with a pleasant front room in a private family, only eight minutes' walk from either South or Hamilton-av. Ferries. House has all the modern improvements. Terms moderate. Please call at No. 26 Harrison-st., two doors east of Clinton-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A FAMILY OR TWO single gentlemen can be accommodated with a front room on second floor, neatly furnished, with board, at No. 221 State-st. Terms moderate.

BOARD WANTED—IN A STRICTLY PRIVATE family, for three months from March 1st, by a small family, consisting of a young gentleman and wife, and young lady, two children and servant, about breaking up housekeeping, with two good sized rooms and room for servant; location between 14th and 35th sts., Lexington and 6th avs. Address A., Box No. 1,099 Post-office, for three days. Terms moderate.

FURNISHED PARLOR AND BEDROOM TO LET.—A gentleman who would be disposed to pay liberally for a handsome parlor and bedroom, without any meals, in a private family, in the immediate vicinity of Union-square, will address WM. BREWEN, St. Nicholas Hotel.

A FEW PLEASANT ROOMS, FRONT, ON second floor, can be obtained with board, on very advantageous terms, by immediate application at No. 1,248 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts. Also, accommodation for a few gentlemen, with full or partial board.

BOARD WANTED FOR A YOUNG LADY in a respectable private family where there are no boarders, in a pleasant part of the City, where the pleasure of a home may be realized. A furnished room with fire is wanted. Reference given and required. Address, stating terms, E. R., Box No. 183 *Times* Office.

A ROOM, WITH BREAKFAST, WANTED —In Brooklyn, by a single gentleman, in a private family, where there are no boarders. Address J. B., Box No. 166 *Times* Office, stating location and terms.

ROOMS, WITH FULL OR PARTIAL BOARD.—Wanted, one large or two small rooms as above, between 14th and 23d sts. Address L. S., Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

MRS. S. A. FAULKNER, NO. 58 EAST 16th-st., has to let, with board, a large back room on the second floor, and one on the third floor.

BROOKLYN BOARD.—A LARGE ROOM HAVing bath, hot and cold water connecting, and pleasantly located, at No. 25 Concord-st.; suitable for two single gentlemen.

HOTELS.

TABLE D'HOTE
At 6 o'clock; Sundays at 5.
If you wish for a good dinner at 75c.,
Including a pint of Claret,
Call at No. 764 Broadway,
Private parlors for parties.

PARKER HOUSE, BOSTON.—THE ADDITION to this hotel being completed, with superior accommodations for ladies and gentlemen, will be opened on MONDAY, Feb. 18. The house is complete in all its appointments, and it is the intention of the proprietors to make it worthy the patronage of the traveling public. H. D. PARKER,
JOHN F. MILLS,

INSTRUCTION.

A LADY, REALIZING THE GREAT NEED of a proper school for the judicious culture of young misses under twelve years of age, is about opening a Seminary for a select and limited number, whose moral, mental and religious education will be under her immediate supervision. They will also have the advantage of large and pleasant grounds, fine scenery, variety of fresh fruit, &c. Parents or guardians desiring to place their children where they can secure such advantages, may address Mrs. WALTER, Unionsquare Post office, New-York.

$36—EXCELLENCE WITH ECONOMY. —$36 pays for board, fuel and washing, with common branches, for 14 weeks. Brick buildings; the largest, best-arranged, and best-sustained Boarding Seminary in the State; a graduate's course for ladies; young men prepared for business or for College; a department for lads and Misses. Spring term commences March 28. For circulars or for rooms, address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward Institute, N. Y.

25 CENTS PER LESSON—FRENCH, GERMAN AND SPANISH TAUGHT.—Prof. T., graduate of one of the principal colleges of Europe, has organized two classes for the tuition of the above languages, for ladies, in the afternoon. For gentlemen, in the evening. The advantages of his system are unrivaled. Address C. T. M., Box No. 166 *Times* Office. Prof. T. is open to proposals from institutions in this City.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal on Washington-square. Twelve professors and 200 pupils of all ages. Full classical and commercial course. Students for West Point, Harvard, Columbia and other Colleges are admitted at any time to the classes for which they are prepared. Third term begins Feb. 11, 1861. CLARKE & FANNING Proprietors.

TWO LADIES, EDUCATED IN NEW-ENGland and accustomed to tuition in our leading seminaries there and in this City, would like to learn of a good opening, buildings, &c., suitable, for a boarding and day school. Parties interested please address E. T. T. E., Broadway Post-office, New-York City.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its fortieth semi-annual session April 4, 1861. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal, for circulars containing full particulars.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, COOPERSTOWN, N. Y. $40 PAYS BOARD AND Common English 14 weeks. Term opens April 12. For Catalogues, address R. C. FLACK, A. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A superior boarding-school establishment, in West Chester Co., 26 miles from New-York. Apply to W. H. PARSONS & BRO., No. 74 Duane-st.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 20 East 31st-st., JAMES WEIR MASON. Circulars at Carter's, No. 558 Broadway, or at the School.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, with Preparatory Department and Gymnasium Broadway, corner 18th-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LEASE—FOR ONE or more years, to a private family only, a modern first-class house, with elegant furniture complete, in close proximity to Union-square; the owner going to Europe. Possession 1st May. Rent $3,000. Address Box No. 231, Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN SOUTH Brooklyn—A gentleman and wife having a handsome three-story house elegantly furnished, would let the same to some responsible party without children, and board with the family. Address Box No. 2,390 New-York Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—$750.—An elegant three-story and basement house, handsomely furnished, in one of the most desirable locations in Brooklyn; would take large part of rent in Board. Apply No. 18 Wall-st., Room No. 13.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET AT ASTORIA, L. I.—Possession immediately. To a good tenant would be let on very reasonable terms. For particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., or of the clerk of the steamboat *Mattano*, Fulton Market-slip.

TO LET AT NEW-BRIGHTON, S. I., FOR six months from May 1, next, a furnished cottage, suitable for a small family, and about ten minutes' walk from the ferry landing. Apply to H. L. ROUTH & SONS, No. 45 William-st.

TO LET.—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN CLINTON st., Brooklyn, from May 1; in a desirable location, to a small family. Address C. E., Box No. 186 *Times* Office.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, THE three and a half story brick house, No. 229 West 20th-st., with all the modern improvements. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—FROM FIRST OF MAY, THE FIRST-class furnished house, No. 36 East 12th-st., near Broadway. Apply to RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

ENGINE TURNERS.—FOR SALE—AN ENGINE turning business; has been established several years, and doing a fine business. There is one straight line and two circular lathes, with all tools necessary for doing an extensive business. Will be sold cheap for cash, or would exchange for good real estate. Also, one of Wilder's Salmander Safes for sale. For further information, call upon or address BENNET BROS., No. 45 Gold-st., New-York.

TO HARDWARE MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.—Wanted to make arrangements with a good house to act as agent, or partner, for the manufacture of cast steel already established; a liberal arrangement can be made with a responsible party. Full particulars given on an interview, for which address CAST-STEEL, Box No. 136 *Times* Office, for three days.

ELEGANT DRUG-STORE IN BROOKLYN—Beautifully arranged. Fine location, and good stock of medicines. For sale at one half its value. Apply to G. B. ELKINS, Real Estate Agent, No. 1 Court-st.

IMPORTANT TO PROVISION DEALERS. —The lease, stock and fixtures of Nos. 15 and 17 1st-st., with ice-house and smoke-house attached, (built expressly for the business) for sale. Inquire on the premises.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GET THE BEST.
KIDDER'S GAS REGULATOR.
This machine, which has been in successful operation for seven years, can be had at Wholesale or Retail, cheaper than any other Regulator, of
HILL & GREEN, No. 85 John-st.

SOAPS, SOAPS.
E. BENSON'S old Russian Laundry Soap, a valuable article for families. CHARLES BRAINE & CO., Agents, Nos 24 John, and 138 Pearl-st. For sale by all grocers and druggists. Beware of counterfeits.

CHAPPED HANDS AND LIPS CURED IN a few hours, and the skin made delicately soft by the use of TADMAN & CO'S CAMPHOR CAKE, WITH GLYCERINE. No 81 Bleecker-st., and No. 268 4th-av. By mail, 25 cents. Sold by Buck & Rayner, Chicago; W. King, Jr., Buffalo; Higby & Stearns, Detroit, and Lamplough & Campbell, Montreal, Canada.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET.—One of the most desirable country seats in the vicinity of New-York, and possessing unsurpassed advantages for a gentleman engaged in active business in town, yet wishing to reside in the country. The premises consist of a first-class mansion of large size, finished and furnished with all the modern improvements of a town residence, not excepting gas. The out-buildings consist of ample stable and coach-house, gardener's lodge, porter's lodge (at entrance,) carpenter's shop, tool-house, &c. The grounds contain about 18 acres, under a high state of cultivation, producing all the vegetables and fruits required for three or four families, and 25 tons of hay. The place is accessible in one hour from the business part of the City by either of the Brooklyn ferries and horse railroads, or a fine drive of 30 minutes. The place is perfectly healthy, and is offered for sale or to let only because the present occupant cannot afford to occupy it. This property could easily be turned into a first-class suburban hotel, and is so situated that it would command a very profitable business. For particulars, address Box No. 2,134 Post-office, with real name. The place may be had immediately.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT YONKERS FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale his residence at Yonkers, situated on Palisade-av., on very high ground, and commanding a beautiful view of the river from Yonkers to Staten Island. The house contains 12 rooms, and is supplied with water from unfailing springs brought in pipes a distance of 1,500 feet; has bath-room, water-closet, gas, hot and cold water to second story, stationary wash tubs, speaking tubes, furnace and every convenience. The grounds comprise about an acre and the garden is well supplied with a variety of choice fruit. There is a good brick stable on the premises, and accommodations for horses and carriages. Apply to EDWARD CROMWELL, No. 249 Front-st., New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT IN ORANGE, N. J., FOR SALE—Situate directly on Orange Mountain, commanding one of the finest landscapes in the country. New-York City and Harbor, Brooklyn, Staten Island and the Narrows, with Newark, Elizabeth, and numerous small villages immediately under the eye. The property adjoins Dr. Marcy's, of this City, and is in complete order, thoroughly drained roads and walks, paid with stone. The house contains 14 rooms; bath-room furnished with hot and cold water; and has GAS THROUGHOUT. A good cistern and well; commodious stable, etc., etc., on the property. For further particulars, inquire of E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR EXCHANGE—FOR IMPROVED PROPerty, in the City of New-York or vicinity, a beautiful and highly improved property, located in one of the most beautiful cities in Central New-York, consisting of eight city lots, on which there is a first-class brick house, containing gas, hot and cold water, furnace, range, bath, &c. There is also a good barn and carriage-house, wood-house and ice-house; also, large and small fruits in great abundance, and of the choicest varieties. A perfect cover, and free from incumbrances. Apply to SMITH & GODDARD, No. 85 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR BROOKLYN CITY PROPERTY—The Peconic House, in the village of Greenport. It will accommodate 150 guests; is beautifully situated at the terminus of the Long Island Railroad, on Peconic Bay. For fishing, sailing, salt-water bathing, for fine roads and salubrity of climate, it is not surpassed as a Summer resort by any location on the island. Also, two cottages, within five minutes' walk of the depôt. If not sold by the 15th of March next will be let. Terms easy. Apply on the premises.

TO LET OR LEASE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNtry-seat. The house, containing 12 rooms, is delightfully situated near New-Rochelle, and close by the Neptune House; it is immediately upon, and commands fine views of the Sound. The grounds, comprising six acres, are handsomely laid out, with flower and kitchen gardens, and a fine terrace. The facilities for boating, bathing and fishing are unrivaled. Also, coach-house and stable and bathing-house; within 15 minutes of the cars, three minutes of the steamboat, and one hour of the City. Inquire of JOHN BOLTON, Pelham.

FOR SALE AT ELIZABETH, N. J., AT A BARGAIN—A new, modern style, frame dwelling house, situate about half a mile from the depôt, on a corner fronting a park; lot, 50x150 feet; house, two stories and attic; main building 22x33 feet, wing 18x30 feet; contains 12 rooms, has recently papered and painted and in good order. Must be sold by the 1st of March next. Price $3,500—$2,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to G. B. WHITTLESEY, No. 475 Broadway, or at the "Elizabeth Land-Office," No. 221 Broad-st., Elizabeth, opposite depôt.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, with 16 acres of excellent land, situated in Westchester County, near the depôt, and within 20 minutes' ride of the City, on the New Haven Railroad. The buildings are new and modern; hot and cold water, bath room, &c.; shade and fruit trees. Will be sold low, or exchanged for a City house or country seat in same County with less land. Inquire of GREGORY & CO., No. 25 Bond-st., N. Y.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT COLD LYNN, CONN.—The house is large and built in the very best manner. Out-buildings are ample. 20 acres of land attached. One mile distant from railroad station. Three trains daily to New-York, steamboat every evening. The grounds are handsomely laid out with forest, evergreen and fruit trees. Apply to A. W. LORD, No. 11 Wall-st., or D. CHADWICK, Old Lynn.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, 60 LOTS of ground, house two story and attic, large rooms, fine dry cellar, gardener's house, stables, ice-house; also, a large brick store. The premises are laid out and plenty of fruit and forest trees, horse, cow, wagons situated two miles from Hoboken Ferry, on plank road, near horse railroad. Possession immediate. Apply to No. 183 William-st. F. H. WALKER.

TO LET.—STATEN ISLAND.—ONE FURNISHED large family mansion, and two unfurnished houses, at New-Brighton, containing gas, bath-rooms, water-works, sprinkling tubes, and all modern conveniences; also stables, coach-houses, fine woodlands and lawns, fruit, flower and kitchen gardens; situation unsurpassed, on the heights, and within five minutes of the ferry. For further particulars, apply to CHAS. K. HAMILTON, No. 6 Hanover-st., Post's Buildings.

FOR SALE—THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF the late Edward Corning, at Rye, Westchester Co. There are 16½ acres of land, finely situated on the Post Road, about two miles from Rye and Mamaroneck depôts of New-Haven Railroad, a good frame dwelling-house, and outbuildings. It will be sold with or without the household furniture, horses, carriages, stocks, &c. For further particulars, apply to JASPER W. CORNING, Administrator, No. 76 Duane-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ON THE BANKS OF THE HUDSON River, two miles below Poughkeepsie, 68 acres of land, extending from the Post road to the river, adjoining the residence of Prof. Morse, and formerly part of the estate of Henry Livingston, deceased. For the formation of an elegant country seat, with extensive and ornamental grounds, the above is unsurpassed by any situation on the Hudson. Apply to MORGAN MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN ORANGE, N. J. —A country residence, consisting of a well-built double-frame house, with nearly two acres of ground, five minutes' walk from the depôt, yet sufficiently retired from the village; forty minutes from New-York via Morris and Essex Railroad. Possession can be had immediately. Inquire of THOMAS H. NORRIS, No. 62 Gold st, New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A VALUABLE country residence at New-Rochelle, on Locust and Siwinah avs., containing five acres; fine large Gothic house, with inclosed piazzas; fine carriage-house and large barn. The view from the grounds cannot be surpassed. For particulars apply to FISHER & BIRD, Marble Works, No. 97 East Houston-st., or to JOHN H. BIRD, No. 52 John-st., up stairs, Room No. 7.

TO LET—A LARGE SUMMER BOARDING-HOUSE, (room for about eighty guests,) beautifully located on Long Island Sound and one hour distant by New-Haven Railroad. Was painted and newly furnished last year. The place would make a most desirable branch house for some one already engaged in the business in the City. Anonymous communications will not be replied to. Address Box No. 2,196 Post-office.

COTTAGE TO LET—WITH ONE ACRE OF ground, situated near Port Morris, Westchester County, 20 minutes' ride from the 125th and 7th-av. Railroad depôts. Stable and coach-house on the ground and good fruit in the garden. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or No. 69 East 13th-st, second story.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT, IN RYE—A large, commodious, double house, with out-buildings, abundant fruits, shrubbery, &c., and four acres of land. Rent, $750. Also, a handsome cottage, with stable, &c., and two acres. Rent, $375. Both places pleasantly situated, and near the depôt. Apply to W. H. PARSONS & BRO., No. 74 Duane-st.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET—BY THE YEAR or for a term of years—the farm and residence of the late Henry A. Livingston, situated on the Hudson River, one mile below the City of Poughkeepsie. If required, the house, garden, &c., can be rented independent of the farm. For further particulars, apply to A. L. LIVINGSTON, No. 26 Beekman-st., New-York.

THE EVERGREENS—FIFTY-THREE ACRES on Passaic River, three miles above Newark, nine from New-York is for sale. House large, out-buildings ample; beautiful lawn of eight acres, with abundance of full-grown shade and fruit trees. Price to suit the times. SAMUEL H. TERRY, No. 662 Broadway.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM ON East River, 9 miles from Harlem; contains 171 acres, perfectly healthy, and combines every attraction as a country residence. Terms very liberal, or will be exchanged for City property, with little or no incumbrance. Apply at Office No. 1 over Fulton Bank, at 12 M.

MORRISANIA.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—A TWO-story and attic house, with about half an acre of ground, beautiful and healthy location on the Boston Road; fruit and shade trees in abundance. Apply to J. R. PAXTON, office of Stuyvesant Insurance Company, No. 151 Bowery, corner of Broome-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE.—ON THE HUDSON, TWENTY MINutes from 31st-st., a basement two story and attic house; large garden, gas and water throughout. Also, a brown stone front house in 50th-st., near 8th-av.; all modern improvements. Terms easy. Apply to W. H. SILLIMAN, Broadway, corner of 28th-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW HOUSE AND THREE ACRES of land, with all the modern improvements, well stocked with fruit and ornamental trees, within 35 minutes of the City by railroad six times a day. Neighborhood first-class. Terms easy. Inquire of H. HOAG, No. 75 Pine-st.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR exchange in part, location in Westchester County, 1¾ miles south of Yonkers, 12 miles from Madison-square; house large and new, with plenty of shade trees, and four to five acres. Apply at No. 4 Chauncey-court, at 12 o'clock. J. ODELL.

FOR SALE—IN HUDSON CITY, N. J., A FIRST-class gothic dwelling, with all the modern improvements, hot and cold water, baths, &c.; horse cars pass the door every ten minutes. Will be sold cheap. Apply to C. GEDNEY, Nos. 64 and 66 Duane-st., fifth floor.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY SEATS, VILLAGE residences, farms and villa sites, a great variety, within an hour of Cortlandt-st., for rent and for sale very low by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William st., N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

DENTISTRY.

DR. B. GRIFFIN & BROTHERS INSERT teeth with or without extracting the roots; on silver or rubber, $8; gold, $20; platina, $25; partial sets on gold, $2 per tooth; silver, $1. Teeth filled—gold, 50 cents to $1; bone, cement, and silver, 50 cents. Extracted, 25 cents. No. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

DR. MUNSTER, GRADUATED SURGEON-DENTIST, No. 50 West 29th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE MODERN THREE-STORY brick house and lot No. 143 West 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., in complete order. The location is very desirable, and the house will be sold cheap. Also, the 4-story brown-stone English basement house No. 236 West 32d-st., with all modern improvements and in good order. Apply to T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 9 College-place, or No. 69 Union-place.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house, 20x46, No. 62 West 28th st., near 6th-av.; three-story brown-stone high-stoop house, 20x50, No. 191 West 50th-st., near 8th-av.; three-story brick house 19x46, No 261 West 46th-st., near 9th-av., all modern improvements. Terms easy. Apply to J. R. PAXTON, office of Stuyvesant Insurance Company, No. 151 Bowery, corner Broome st.

FOR SALE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—The large frame dwelling, with gas and fixtures throughout, range and ridgewood water, with two lots of ground, situate No. 75 Columbia-st. on northeast corner Orange-st., midway between Wall and Fulton ferries; house 25x50; lots 50x100. Price $11,500. Terms $7,000 on bond and mortgage. If desired the house and one lot will be sold. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS STONE FRONT house in East 23d-st.; four-story, 28 feet wide, and finished in a costly manner, with an extended back building three-stories high. Lot 110 feet deep. For cards to view the house, and further particulars, inquire of WM. P. POWNALL, No. 106 Broadway; or HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., (No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.)

FOR SALE—SEVERAL GENTEEL COTTAGES, in desirable locations in New York and Brooklyn; sold on easy terms; or to rent to suit purchasers; prices range from $2,500 to $5,500. Apply to W. BURR, owner, Powers Hotel, No. 19 Park-row, from 12 to 2 P. M., any day before Tuesday next, or to KINSHELAER, No. 343 4th-av.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY, BASEMENT and sub-cellar brown-stone front houses, Nos. 15, 19, and 21 Second-place, Brooklyn; lots 20 ft. 1½ inches by 133 ft. 5½ inches: houses built with all the modern improvements; will be sold cheap and on easy terms. For particulars apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone mansion on Murray Hill 6th-av.; is furnished with all the modern improvements and built in the most substantial manner. The owner would negotiate for United States Treasury Notes or Stocks at par value. None but principals need answer. Address OWNER, No. 4 William-st., New-York.

HOUSE IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE.—THE three story, high stoop and basement frame house, filled in with brick, corner of 4th-av. and Pacific st.; cars to Fulton, Wall and South Ferries near the door; has sub-cellar, gas, chandeliers bath, hot and cold water, heater, ranges, &c. Price low and easy terms. Inquire at No. 41 Water-st.

FOR SALE—$5,500—THE 3-STORY AND BASEment brick house, No. 102 East 40th-st., next door to Lexington-av., with the modern improvements. Persons wishing a home will find this property a good investment. Apply to J. H. DOUGHTY, No. 153 Bowery, corner of Broome-st., from 12 to 3 o'clock.

FOR SALE—THE TWO NEW-HOUSES, BROWNstone fronts, nearly completed, with all the modern improvements and built in the best manner; desirable location, over looking the Park. Nos. 165 and 167 East 15th-st.; terms to suit. Apply to J. H. DOUGHTY, No. 153 Bowery, corner of Broome-st., from 12 to 3 o'clock.

FOR SALE OR RENT FOR THREE YEARS —A small, new, corner house in South Brooklyn; contains furnace, gas, water and sewerage; has new carpets, curtains and gas-fixtures,

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, corner of Pine and Nassau sts, New-York, issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers available in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

P. W. GALLAUDET,
NOTE BROKER,
NO. 11 PINE-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
BUSINESS PAPER NEGOTIATED AT LOWEST RATES.
LOANS OBTAINED ON FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Feb. 13, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this department until 12 o'clock noon, on SATURDAY, the 23d day of February inst., for eight millions of dollars of the stock of the United States, to be issued under the act of Congress of the 8th inst., authorizing a loan, at which time the proposals will be opened and decided. The stock will be reimbursable in twenty years from the 1st of January last, and will bear interest at 6 per cent. per annum, payable semi annually, on the first days of January and July of each year.

No offer can be accepted for any fraction of one thousand dollars, nor will any offer be considered unless one per centum of the amount thereof is deposited with a depositary of the United States, subject to the order of the Secretary of the Treasury. The certificate of such deposit must accompany each proposal. The offer must be unconditional, without reference to other offers, and must state the sum offered for each hundred dollars of such stock.

The proposals should be indorsed on the outside, "Proposals for Loan of 1861," and be addressed on the outside to the "Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C."

The bidders under the foregoing condition will be immediately informed by mail of the decision on their proposals. If accepted, they must deposit the amount offered and accepted with the Treasury of the United States, or with the Assistant Treasurer at Boston, New-York, or Philadelphia on or before the 1st day of March proximo. Should successful bidders desire to deposit at other points, on communicating such wish to this Department it will be considered.

Certificates of inscribed stock will be issued to the accepted bidders or their assigns in sums of one thousand, five thousand, and ten thousand dollars, to the amount to which they may be respectively entitled upon their deposits as aforesaid, carrying interest from the date of such deposits at the rate of six per centum. Such stock will be transferable on the books of the Treasury, agreeably to the regulations of the Department.

Should any of the successful bidders request certificates of stock with coupons of semi-annual interest attached, payable from the 1st July next, such certificates will be issued in sums of $1,000 each with such coupons attached thereto; and such coupon stock, instead of being transferable on the books of the Treasury, may be assigned and transferred by the delivery of such certificates. The interest on this coupon stock, from the date of the deposits until the 1st day of July, will be paid on that day to the accepted bidder or his attorney, by the depositary with whom the principal was deposited.

The preliminary deposit of one per centum required from all bidders under this notice, will be included in the final deposit of principal by successful bidders, and will be directed to be immediately returned to unsuccessful bidders. JOHN A. DIX, Sec. of the Treasury.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Feb. 14, 1861.

MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Transfer Agents, New-York:

GENTLEMEN: The following regulations, in reference to the transfer of Stock and the issuing of Stock Certificates in this Company, will take effect on the reopening of the Transfer books on FRIDAY, the 22d day of February, inst.:

First—The full name and place of residence of every person to whom Stock is transferred must be stated in the instrument of transfer, and in the Stock Certificate corresponding therewith. In case of transfers to firms, the name of the firm and the place where its business is conducted must be stated.

Second—In every application to transfer Stock by virtue of a power of attorney, the power must be filed up, dated and signed, so as to be a complete instrument, before a transfer is permitted under it. No transfer is to be allowed under an open or a defective power.

Third—If a certificate is presented in which there has been an alteration, interlineation or erasure, the application to transfer the Stock represented by such certificate must be declined, and the applicant referred to this office. Respectfully yours,

GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

FOR SALE.—HENDERSON (ILLINOIS) COUNTY 8 per cent. Bonds; Fulton (Ill.) County 7 per cent. Bonds; Cincinnati (O.) Street Railroad Company First mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds. By the United States Census of 1860, population of Fulton County, Ill., is 33,347. Value of real and personal estate, $16,158,898. The interest is provided for, of all the above bonds. Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, NO. 429 Canal-st., corner of Varick st., open daily from 10 A. M. to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M. GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary; E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits from 10 cents to $5,000 received. This Bank has received during the last 21 months $455,410 89.

KISSAM & JONES, COUNSELORS AT Law, No. 59 William-st.
BENJAMIN T. KISSAM. GEORGE A. JONES.
Mr. GEORGE A. JONES devotes his special attention to the care of estates and to the management of all business of a fiduciary character. Ordinary commission 2½ per cent.

UNION BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1861.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN Election for Eleven Directors of this Bank, for one year, will be held at the Banking-house on Monday, the 4th day of March next; also for Inspectors of Election. The poll will open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M.
JAMES M. LEWIS, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of the New-York and Virginia steamship Company will be held on TUESDAY, March 5, 1861, between the hours of 12 and 2 P. M., at the office of the Agents of the Company, No. 115 Broadway.
G. HEINEKEN, Secretary.

FOR SALE—$25,000 LACROSSE AND MILWAUkee Railroad Third Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, on Eastern Division. Apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., No. 52 William-st.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE MARCH 1ST, ON the Bonds of the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad Company, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Company, No. 191 Fulton-st.

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC
HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES.
No. 648 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

There invaluable medicines are the result of the learning, experience and skill of Prof. HUMPHREYS, and are unsurpassed for their SIMPLICITY, SAFETY and CURATIVE ENERGY.

Thousands of families use them daily, with the most triumphant success, for all the common ills and sicknesses of every day life, avoiding by their use the visits of both disease and doctor. Thousands of invalids, by the use of some one of these simple remedies, have been cured of life-long pains and suffering. Nowhere have they been tried without having been approved, and their highest praise is from those who have known them longest and most intimately.

LIST OF
HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES.

No.	Price of Single Boxes.	Cents
1.	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation—Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
2.	Cures Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite	25
3.	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth, and Feebleness of Infants	25
4.	Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5.	Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Griping, Bilious Colic, Fals Dysentery	25
6.	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathing	25
7.	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8.	Cures Toothache Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Douloureux	25
9.	Cures Headaches Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10.	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid, or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11.	Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying, Green Sickness	25
12.	Cures Leucorrhœa or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13.	Cures Croup Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult or Oppressed Breathing	25
14.	Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15.	Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	25
16.	Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old inveterate Agues	50
17.	Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18.	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Failing or Weak Sight	50
19.	Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing; Cold in the Head, Influenza	50
20.	Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21.	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Coughs and Expectoration	50
22.	Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23.	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers	50
24.	Cures General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25.	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26.	Cures Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo, Nausea, Vomit	50
27.	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28.	Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	1 00
29.	Cures [Sore] Mouth, Stomach-ache, Cankered Mouth of Adults or Children	50
30.	Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too Frequent Painful or Scalding Urination	50
31.	Cures Painful Menses, Pressures, Cramp or Spasms at the time; or Itching and Irritation; Pruritis	50
32.	Cures Sufferings at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes of Heat, Palpitation, and even Disease of the Heart	1 00

PRICE OF CASES.

Case of Thirty-five vials in morocco and Book.....$8 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials in morocco and Book.... 7 00
Case of Twenty vials in morocco and Book..... 5 00
Case of Twenty vials, plain, and Book of Directions. 4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book..... 3 00
Case of any Six boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book..... 1 00
Single boxes, with directions, 25c. to $1.

☞ Agents and the Trade supplied as usual.

☞ I have removed from the old stand, No. 562, and have no connection with medicines sold there.

☞ I send these medicines by mail or express to any address, FREE OF CHARGE, on receipt of the price.

Address F. HUMPHREYS, M. D.,
No. 648 Broadway, New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A BAY OR black Saddle and wagon horse, long tail, very handsome; speed no object; seven years old. Address Box No. 3,101 Post-office, stating particulars.

INSURANCE.

EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MUTUAL LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

OFFICE No. 94 BROADWAY.

The following is a statement of the affairs of the Company for the fiscal year ending the 31st of January, 1861:

Net Cash Assets Feb. 1, 1860		$6,013,855 20
RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR.		
For Premiums and Policy Fees	$1,126,292 05	
For Interest	410,441 50	
For Annuities	2,841 60	$1,539,576 75
		$7,553,430 95
DISBURSEMENTS DURING THE YEAR.		
Claims by Death	$312,300 00	
Additions to same	33,396 50	
Surrendered Policies	76,987 71	
Annuities	12,154 98	
Reductions of Premium	1,061 63	
Commissions	53,640 46	
Delinquent Agents and Losses by Mail	3,995 59	
Expenses, viz., Exchange, Postage, Medical Examinations, Salaries Printing, Stationery, Advertising, Rent, Fuel, &c	70,943 34	$563,574 21
Net Cash Assets, Feb. 1, 1861		$6,989,856 74
INVESTED AS FOLLOWS.		
Cash on hand and in Bank	$120,058 39	
Bonds and Mortgages	6,421,879 12	
United States Stocks	387,232 50	
Real Estate	48,239 13	
Due from agents	20,455 60	$6,989,056 74
Add: Interest accrued but not yet due		80,000 00
Deferred Premiums (estimated)		135,000 00
Premiums in course of transmission		33,132 38
Gross Assets, 1st February, 1861		$7,237,989 12
Net Increase in Cash Assets		$976,091 54
Amount at Risk, 1st February, 1860		$36,319,279
Amount issued during the year		5,051,291
Total		$40,370,570
Deduct: Surrendered, Canceled, Forfeited Expired, and Dead		2,972,987
Amount at Risk, 1st February, 1861		$37,397,583
Of which are:		
For Life	$35,260,183	
For Endowment Assurances	1,314,650	
For Short Terms	822,750	$37,397,583
Number of Policies in force, 1st February, 1860		11,834
Number of Policies issued during the year		1,701
Total		13,535
Deduct: Surrendered, Canceled, Forfeited, Expired and Dead		942
Number of Policies in force, Feb. 1, 1861		12,591
Of which are;		
For Life	11,941	
For Endowment Assurances	394	
For Short Terms	255	12,591

Short Term Policies are not now issued by the Company.

I have carefully examined the foregoing statement, and find the same to be correct.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FRED'CK S. WINSTON	WILLIAM H. POPHAM,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,	LYCURGUS EDGERTON,
WILLIAM MOORE,	EZRA WHEELER,
ROBERT H. McCURDY,	M. M. FREEMAN,
ISAAC GREEN PEARSON,	WELLINGTON CLAPP,
JOHN H. SWIFT,	MILLARD FILLMORE,
WM. J. BUNKER,	SAML. D. BABCOCK,
WILLIAM BETTS,	HAMLIN BLAKE,
JOHN P. YELVERTON,	DAVID HOADLEY,
JOHN WADSWORTH,	HENRY A. SMYTHE,
ALFRED EDWARDS,	WILLIAM V. BRADY,
ALEX. W. BRADFORD,	W. E. DODGE,
JOHN M. STUART,	GEORGE S. COE,
GEORGE R. CLARK,	WM. K. STRONG,
SAMUEL E. SPROULLS,	NATHANIEL HAYDEN,
SAMUEL M. CORNELL,	WILLIAM M. VERMILYE,
LUCIUS ROBINSON,	JOHN E. DEVELIN,
W. SMITH BROWN,	RICHARD PATRICK.

ISAAC ABBATT, Secretary.
Actuary, SHEPPARD HOMANS.
Medical Examiner, MINTURN POST, M. D.

NOTE.—The business of this Company is conducted on the MUTUAL principle, in the strictest sense of the term; the entire surplus, DEDUCTING NECESSARY EXPENSES ALONE, being equitably divided among the Assured.

PARTICIPATION.

ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE NO 56 WALL-ST.
CAPITAL.....$200,000
CHARTERED 1824.

THE INSURED RECEIVE 75 PER CENT. OF NET PROFITS, WITHOUT INCURRING ANY LIABILITY.

Insures buildings, merchandise, household furniture, rents, leases, vessels in port and their cargoes, and other insurable property, against loss or damage by FIRE.

DIRECTORS:

J ACOB BROUWER, President.
RUSSEL STEBBINS.....of Stebbins, Hoyt & Co.
M. L. MARSH.....of M. L. Marsh & Sons.
P. L. FOULKE.....of Joseph Foulke's Sons.
GEORGE C. SATTERLEE..Prest. Washington Ins. Co.
JOSEPH JAMISON.....late Merchant.
WM. WHITEWRIGHT.....late Merchant.
JOHN D. WARD.....Jersey City
JAMES THOMPSON.....late James Thompson & Son.
CHARLES H. CLAYTON.....of E. B. Clayton's Sons.
FRANCIS A. THOMPSON....of A. R. Van Nest & Co.
THEOPHILUS ANTHONY.....of Anthony & Davis.
G. B. SATTERLEE.....of Satterlee & Co.
THOMAS C. CHARDAVOYNE.....
NEHEMIAH KNIGHT.....of Hoyt, Sprague & Co.
NELSON RUNYON.....of Martin A. Howell & Co.
DANIEL BUTTERFIELD.....Supt. of Am. Express Co.
FRANCIS W. HUTCHINS.....Merchant.
JOHN H. TALMAN.....
EDWARD OOTHOUT.....with William Oothout & Bro.
JOHN J. McLAREN...of McLaren & Brown, Bankers.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

TENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT
OF
THE MANHATTAN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK, No. 31 Nassau-st.,
JANUARY 1, 1861.

Capital Stock	$100,000 00	
Reserve of 1860	542,522 76	$642,522 76
Dividend Account and all indebtedness		245,089 31
Dividend Annuity Account	$576 00	
Premiums, Extra Premiums & Annuities received during the year	419,971 17	
Interest Account for the year	51,821 45	472,368 62
Accrued Interest and Deferred Premium not included in the above or in the receipts	22,780 02	$1,359,980 69

DISBURSEMENTS.

Claims by Death on Policies and Bonus	$99,420 81	
Expenses, Taxes, Medical Expenses, Fees and Commission	50,990 42	
Reinsurance, Purchased Policies and Bonus	32,325 22	
Dividends paid during the year	128,523 38	$320,159 73
ASSETS.		
Bonds and Mortgages	$370,837 96	
Premium Loans on Policies in force	431,288 94	
Agents' Accounts for Premium and Interest in course of collection and transmission, &c	89,968 68	
Real Estate	77,830 07	
Cash in Bank and on hand	16,557 79	
United States, State and City Bonds and Stock	7,087 50	
Temporary Loans on Bonds and Stock	46,250 00	$1,039,820 96
Total		$1,359,980 69

N. D. MORGAN, President.
C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.
J. L. HALSEY, Assistant Secretary.
S. N. STEBBINS, Actuary.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STANDS NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

TEAS, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS. THE CHEAPEST STORE IN THE WORLD. 25 PER CENT. SAVED.

The greatest bargains ever offered; $100,000 worth of Groceries, Wines, Teas, Flour and Provisions are now being sold at auction prices. These are facts to which thousands can testify. Give me a call, and you also will be satisfied that this is the place to buy Teas. Flour, $5. $6 and $6 50. Groceries and Provisions. Consult your own interests, and buy your goods from
THOMAS R. AGNEW,
No. 260 Greenwich-st. and No. 89 Murray-st., N. Y.
Goods delivered free in the City.

ASTROLOGY.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEbrated Mme. PREWSTER, who has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities, with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. Tells the name of future wife or husband, and that of her visitor. If you wish truth, give her a call, at No. 251 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1.

MEDICAL.

WHITE'S COUGH TINCTURE.—THIS Tincture, being made entirely from roots, will be found perfectly safe and of the greatest use to any one afflicted with the maladies of the season, viz: Influenza, Coughs, Bronchitis, &c., while it can be highly recommended for Asthma and any affection of the chest and lungs. Its low price brings it within the reach of every one. To be had only at No. 137 4th-av., near 14th-st. References given to physicians and others who know its properties and value.

TRIESEMAR
Protected by Patent-office Seal of Great Britain, Ecole de Pharmacie, Pharmacien de Paris and Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

Summary of the virtues of each preparation, TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3

TRIESEMAR NO. 1
effectually removes general and local debility, premature decay, spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences of excess; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering it invaluable to those about being married; even in the decline of life its invigorating powers are astonishing.

TRIESEMAR NO. 2
has superior properties in those cases where Copaiva or Cubebs is usually administered.

TRIESEMAR NO. 3
entirely eradicates all impurities from the system; is most excellent in secondary symptoms, thus obviating the necessity of mercury, or any other deleterious ingredients.

Triesemar Nos. 1, 2 and 3, being in the form of an agreeable lozenge, is portable, and may be taken with the utmost facility while traveling by sea or land. Done up in tin cases and divided into separate doses as administered by Valpeau, Lallemond, Row, Ricord, &c. Single cases of each number, $3; four cases in one, $9, or in $27 cases, thereby saving $3.

To be had wholesale and retail from Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.) New-York, where he may be confidentially consulted, as usual, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock. On Sundays, from 11 till 2 o'clock.

Sold by F. C. Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! FALLACIES UNMASKED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED!—Highly important to both sexes, married and single, in health or disease. Dr. LAHMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine or at stool, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis—primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks (advertisers), their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this invaluable work, for $1, of H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York, or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and Thursday evening, 7 to 9.

"We concur with these and other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Sunday Dispatch, Staats Zutung.*

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st to his present very convenient suite of offices at No 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enables him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weakness, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 20 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified Physician and Surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment,—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage-stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 109th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price, $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $2, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 15 Ann-st.

DR. VAN BAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1 per box.

Coughs, Colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Rodger's Liverwort and Tar—price, $1; and Mrs. Gardner's Balsam Liverwort, 50 cents, Fever and Ague, &c., take India Cholugogue—$1 50. Deshler's Periodic Pills and Rowand's Tonic Mixture, $1 each.

Sciofula, Rheumatism, &c., cured by Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Kennedy's discovery and Hyatt's Balsam. 75 cents. By GUION, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S GREAT BENEFACTOR. The greatest periodical remedy ever discovered. Infallible for the immediate removal of obstructions, irregularities and female diseases. Price, $1. Office No. 483 Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted in confidence day or evening.

NIP EVIL IN BUD.—APPLY TO DR. WARD, No. 483 Broadway, up stairs. His Unfortunate's Friend, $1, the unfailing reliance. With his other great remedies, cures permanently with discretion. Shun an early grave. Read Dr. WARD'S Private Medical Treatise, to be had gratis.

DR. A. E. COX, AGENT FOR THE JAPAN SECRETOR FEMALE'S FRIEND, for removing obstructions; suit rooms for consultation, No. 17 West Houston-st., near Broadway. Sent by mail, $3 per box.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than 20,000 cases without the instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in no case in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and inculgence; is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease; exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

DIVIDENDS.

OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD.—This Company will pay a semi-annual dividend of Three per Cent. on and after the 20th inst. Stockholders residing in the City of New-York will be paid by the Transfer Agent, H. A. Oakley, Esq., at the office of the Howard Insurance Company. In Albany and Troy at the New-York State Bank. In Utica at the Oneida Bank. In Syracuse at the Bank of Syracuse. All others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. Dividends not called for within 30 days will be paid at the office of the Treasurer only. L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.
OSWEGO, Feb. 16, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE LYKENS VALLEY RAILROAD AND COAL CO., NEW-YORK, Feb. 22, 1861

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend of Six per Cent, payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 4th prox., at the Office of the Company, No. 13 William-st.

The Pennsylvania stockholders will be paid in Philadelphia, at the office of EDWARD GRATZ, No. 2 South 7th-st. WILLIAM HAWKINS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 38 Wall-st., New-York, Feb. 2, 1861.—DIVIDEND—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent. payable on the 20th inst. Transfer books closed from 18th inst. till that date.
RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 31 Pine-st., NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1861.

INTEREST DIVIDEND.—THE USUAL SEMI-annual interest dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent. for the first six months of the present fiscal year, is this day declared payable to stockholders on demand. By order of the Board of Directors.
R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—FARE $1, BERTHS FREE, by steamer from Peck-slip daily at 3 P. M. Passengers for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, Northampton, and towns on the line of Vermont railroads, can take the 11 P. M. train from New-Haven, or remain on board the boat until the next morning without charge. Merchandise forwarded by an express train through to Burlington, Ogdensburgh, Montreal and intermediate towns. FRANCIS HYDE, General Freight Agent.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after MONDAY, Oct. 1, 1860, the iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. Wm. H. Nimms, will run as follows: Leave Flushing and College Point, daily, Sundays excepted—from Flushing, 6 A. M. and 1 P. M.; from Fulton Market, New-York, 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Freight taken to College Point at 10:30 only. Fare 15 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.—An adjourned special meeting of this Society will be held at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, 4th-av., corner of 23d-st., on TUESDAY, Feb. 26, at 7½ P. M. A paper will be read by Dr. HANBURY SMITH on *The indication for the use of Mineral Waters in the treatment of Chronic Diseases.*
H. D. BULKLEY, M. D., President.
H. S. DOWNS, M. D., Secretary.

AMALGAM BELL.—OFFICE AND SALESROOM is removed to No. 190 William-st., near Spruce, where may be had superior BELLS, of any size for any purpose, at prices not exceeding 12 cents per pound.
M. C. CHADWICK & CO.,
Manufacturers, No. 190 William-st.

SHIPPING.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburgh and South Side Railroads for LYNCHBURGH, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.

Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

Freight to Norfolk 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10; children between the ages of 1 and 12, half price.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. Lang
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. E. M. Hockley.	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch. SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starbord bow; red on port bow.

ARABIA, Stone leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 12.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 20.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 27.
AMERICA, Little, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 6.
AUSTRALASIAN, Hockley, leaves New-York Wednesday, March 13.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 20.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein engrossed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, MARCH 2.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOLTON Commander,
Will sail from Pier No. 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, March 2, at noon.

This steamer (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double-engines under deck inclosed in water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tends, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

Price of passage, in second cabin, $75 and $60.

For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer ARAGO will sail March 30.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

THE NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch their splendid steamships ADRIATIC, Capt. J. J. COMSTOCK, and BALTIC, Capt. A. G. GRAY, carrying the mails for the above ports, as follows:

ADRIATIC, On Saturday, April 6.
BALTIC, On Saturday, April 20.
ADRIATIC, On Saturday, May 18.
BALTIC, On Saturday, June 1.

From the Pier foot of Canal-st

Returning, leave Havre:
ADRIATIC, On Tuesday, April 23.
BALTIC, On Tuesday, May 7.
ADRIATIC, On Tuesday, June 4.
BALTIC, On Tuesday, June 18.

And Southampton the day following.

For freight or passage, apply at the Office of the Company, Room No. 4, No. 88 Wall-st.
I. P. STEPHENS, Secretary.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL.—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, Feb. 23.
KANGAROO, SATURDAY, March 2.
EDINBURG, SATURDAY, March 9.

And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First dc. to London	80	Steerage to London	33
Steerage Return Tickets, good for Six Months			60

Passengers forwarded to Paris, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at reduced through fares.

☞ Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NEW AND FIRST-CLASS STEAMships of the American Atlantic Screw Steamship

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

[Continued from First Page.]

our country. It was now for the first time that the curtain which WEBSTER prayed might not rise in his day was rent before our eyes. It was in this condition of affairs that the political party to which he belonged was to assume the reins and the responsibilities of power. Whatever might be threatened in the present aspect of our public affairs, or might follow, there was nothing that could reflect dishonor upon them. If disaster came, it would be not because the public mind was awakened to Republican principles too early, but because it was awakened too late. [Applause.] The Republican Party had arisen out of a great public discontent, and a great public discontent, especially when arising after the prosperity of a country was established, indicated the existence of a great evil, and the Republican Party, founded upon a disinterested desire for good, and discontent with evil, could not be founded in the wrong. [Applause.] In a few years the party, after meeting with expected rebuff, did not sink back defeated, but rallied and achieved success. And in entering upon the administration of the Government they were to rest upon the united sense of the Free States against the divided sentiments of the Slave States. They were to come with all the legal forms of a constitutional election supporting them, but nevertheless, at a time when there was a basis of fixed opposition among the majority of the people to the principles which they held. But now with all this strength capable of being arrayed against and perhaps defeating them they saw the political strife transferred to a field of rebellion. Now they must consider that, however improperly in the past the power of the Government had been wielded, when the Republican Party came into power they found six States actually in a state of revolt. They were told that the Union and the Constitution could not both be preserved, and they were to choose between the disruption of the one or the corruption of the other. It was by the courage, the wisdom or the incorruptibility of the Republican Party that the Union was to be preserved. If he was asked whether a corrupted territory or a broken Union was to be preferred, he would answer that the Republican Party recognized the necessity of no such alternative. By the firmness, and intrapidity, and conciliation which made up the character of WASHINGTON, only could they save the Union. If they were to let their opponents prescribe their course of conduct, they were indeed badly off. Their opponents told them that between capitulation on their side or subjugation on the other there was no alternative. Now he found that after a battle the first duty was pacification; that implied not surrender or coercion, nor did it imply that the party which had gained the battle should fight it over again. WASHINGTON had placed on a ring an inscription which was illustrative of his remarks: *Exitus acta probat*—the issue approves the act. Mr. EVARTS closed by proposing the following toast:

The pacification of the country the first, the principal duty of the incoming Administration. May the issue approve the acts. [Loud applause.]

The remaining toasts were announced in the following order:

6. *The Constitution of the United States*—Fit organism of the spirit and life of a great nation.

7. *The Federal Union*—A legacy of untold value from our honored fathers; having served us in our day and generation, it will be our grateful duty to hand it down unimpaired to posterity.

8. *Washington's Farewell Address*—A noble lesson of wisdom and patriotism now, unhappily, too rarely studied and too little heeded.

9. *The Fathers of the Republic*—No honors can equal their merits, no eulogy enhance their fame.

10. *The Congress of the United States*—May it ever be mindful of its rights and duties, and firmly and faithfully maintain the one and perform the other.

11.—*The American Flag.*

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us,
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner waving o'er us?

12. *The Army and Navy.*

13. *The Press.*

After the sixth toast the miniature Fort Sumter fired a salute of 34 guns, creating great amusement first, and then calling forth vociferous cheering.

JOSHUA M. VAN COTT responded.

Judge PEABODY, in response to the seventh toast, said the Federal Union was a topic, the consideration of which will send a thrill through the heart of every patriot. It was full of associations which carried them back to the great topic of the day. WASHINGTON, as they knew, had much to do with the formation of that Union. He had been styled the Father of his Country. He was the immediate father of the present United States. Yet it was who brought about a condition of feeling in all parts of the country which was the forerunner of the adoption of the Government under which we lived. [Applause.] Judge PEABODY enlarged upon the importance of a recurrence to the principles of WASHINGTON'S Farewell Address, and especially the great lesson inculcated alike by the Saviour of America as by the Saviour of mankind, and concluded by proposing the following sentiment:

The Union of the States.—In the language of the Father of his Country, "It is the main pillar of your tranquility at home, your peace abroad, of your safety, of your prosperity, of that liberty which you so highly prize. Heaven blessing your efforts, we will transmit this boon unimpaired to posterity."

To the eighth toast Hon. H. J. RAYMOND responded. The great characteristic, he said, of WASHINGTON'S Farewell Address was an injunction to sustain the Constitution and defend the unity of the States. [Cheers.] One of the felicities of that Address was that it had inculcations that were applicable to all emergencies. And it was well that it was so. It was well that that Address contained such lessons of wisdom, to which they might recur when by the yearnings of false ambition the country was brought to such crises as the present. The Father of his Country told them to maintain the Constitution, (applause,) to respect its authority and laws till changed by the people. Where did they find disrespect for the laws engendered?—not here. The Republican Party of the United States stood before the world to day as the only party which insists on the integrity of the Union and the maintenance of the laws. What was a Government? Something that governs—governs when the people are willing to be governed; aye, and when not willing to be governed. Was there, in all history, a Government which did not imply some force? Mr. RAYMOND maintained that the right to enforce its laws was, and must be, inherent in all Governments, but how far that right should be exercised was sometimes a question. He believed that the cause of the present disturbances was a misunderstanding at the South of the sentiments and purposes of the Republican Party. If these were comprehended at the South all the difficulty would be at an end. How were the Southern people to be convinced of their mistake? By actual experience of a Republican Administration. The Republican Party might deem it proper to adopt such measures of conciliation as would strengthen and reassure the men who stood up nobly for the Union in Southern States.

Mr. RAYMOND was loudly applauded, and when he concluded Mr. FOLSOM proposed three cheers, which were given very heartily.

Mr. ELLIOT C. COWDEN responded to the ninth toast, and Hon. F. A. CONKLING spoke to the tenth. His concluding words contained the gist of his remarks:

Let our friends in the old world, and our timid fellow-citizens at home, who have predicted that there will never be another Congress, give themselves no uneasiness. Divine Providence has not forsaken this people. When next December comes, some seats may still be vacant, but the capitol will be there in its great proportions, and so will our flag.

The banner of the eagle,
The flag that loves the sky,
That tempests love to wanton with,
It flies so proud and high.

There may be some who will repudiate its glories; some of its stars may shine with a paler ray, but on its broad folds every star and stripe will still be counted, and there will still be there on the side of the country, "the Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress."

To the eleventh toast Mr. STERNE B. CHITTENDEN responded, giving a hopeful view of the future of the country; and to the twelfth, Gen. NYE spoke humorously to the same effect. The last toast called forth Mr. CHARLES A. DANA. It was after midnight when the party separated.

DISPLAY OF FLAGS ON THE SHIPPING.

There was a general display of flags upon all the shipping, both along the East and North Rivers, which, in the stiff Northwester that prevailed, was exhibited to the best possible advantage, and gave a most animating appearance to the harbor. All the ships of the different Liverpool, London and Havre lines, and the vessels, large and small, composing the various Southern lines, were dressed out in the gayest holiday attire. Always prominent at the main-peak the Stars and Stripes waved its ample folds, while private signals, the flags of all nations, and the International Code flaunted pendant from every mast-head, or was strung from truck to rail, to set off the general effect. The steamers of the Stonington and Norwich lines, the Hudson River boats, those of the California and North Atlantic Company, as well as all the foreign steamers and ships lying on both sides of the City, were profusely decorated. The two Cunard (English) steamers at Jersey City, always prompt to respect our national holydays, on this occasion were handsomely decorated, the American ensign alongside the English jack, sharing the most honored places at their masthead, while vari-colored bunting was strung from their trucks to the ends of the topsail-yardarms, and from the jibboom ends to the main peak.

The military posts in the harbor were also conspicuous for their unusual display. On Ellis' Island a strong breeze parted the pennant halyards, leaving the American Ensign hanging by one corner. Instantly a man was seen mounting the eighty feet flagstaff, and climbing to the top, soon brought down the flag and the end of the severed halyards. Five minutes only elapsed before the large ensign, broadly defined in the westerly gale, was again seen rising to its place, accompanied by the flags of the international code, where it continued to fly throughout the day. All the hotels, and every public building, as well as many private residences, displayed the American Ensign in honor of the birthday of WASHINGTON, as well as in earnest testimony for the Union which he so largely aided to create and establish.

WASHINGTON CHAPTER BALL.

The Washington Chapter, No. 2 O. U. A., celebrated WASHINGTON'S Birthday by a social Reunion at the Apollo Rooms, at which there were in attendance some five hundred guests, the ladies "having the advantage" somewhat in numbers. The hall was handsomely festooned with flags, which formed a canopy in the centre. On the front of the orchestra was the inscription—

"UNION AND THE CONSTITUTION."

The dancing was kept up until the small hours of the morning, and an elegant supper was partaken of by the guests.

IMPRESSIVE INCIDENT OF THE DAY.

After the Seventh Regiment had returned to their Armory yesterday afternoon, an interesting and appropriate scene occurred—indicating the devotion of the Regiment to the Union and the laws. The entire corps—numbering nearly nine hundred uniformed men—stood with uncovered heads while the Chaplain, Rev. Mr. WESTON, of St. John's Church, delivered an impressive prayer for the Union at the desire of Col. LEFFERTS, who accompanied his request with some well-timed patriotic sentiments.

THE DAY IN BROOKLYN.

There was rather more notice than usual taken of the day in this city, yesterday. A national salute was fired at sunrise, noon and sunset from Fort Greene, and also in the Eastern District, by detachments from the Seventieth Regiment, Col. GRAHAM, The Twenty-eighth Regiment, Col. BENNETT; a battalion of the Fourteenth Regiment, and an independent company of Washington Continentals paraded through the principal streets. Seventeen guns were fired from the *North Carolina* at the Navy-yard. The public offices were closed, and the National flag was displayed on the shipping, and all public and many private buildings throughout the city.

Last evening the Thirteenth Regiment, Col. ABEL SMITH, gave their annual ball in the Academy of Music, when Capt. SPRAGUE'S corps went through with the Zouave drill, much to the satisfaction of the large number of people in attendance,

The annual meeting of the Graham Institute was held at the Institute building, on Washington-street. Dr. OLIVER HULL presided, and presented prizes, consisting of books and medals, to the more meritorious in the drawing and painting classes. Rev. Mr. STUDLEY delivered a patriotic address on the life and character of WASHINGTON, after which Mr. E. LEWIS, Jr., read his essay on "Self Culture." The Chairman represented the Institute to be in a flourishing condition. There are 10,000 volumes in the library, and between six and seven hundred readers. Three hundred volumes have been added to the library during the last year.

At the Odeon, in the East District, WASHINGTON'S Farewell Address was read, the Star Spangled banner and other patriotic songs sung, and an address was delivered by C. R. MILLER on the "Statesmen and Statesmanship of the Jacksonian Era."

THE CELEBRATION IN JERSEY CITY.

WASHINGTON'S birth-day having been legalized as a holiday by the New-Jersey Legislature, a year ago, this anniversary was more generally observed in Jersey City yesterday than on any previous occasion for many years past. The Banks, public offices and many business places were closed. Flags were displayed from the public buildings, hotels, ferry-boats, shipping, and especially the English steamers, were profusely decorated with flags and bunting.

During the forenoon, the Second Regiment, consisting of the Independence Guard, Gregory Guard, Washington Guard, Greenville Guard, Montgomery Guard, together with the National Guard of the First Regiment, Hoboken, paraded the principal streets of the City. The music was by Dodworth's Band. In consequence of the illness of Col. GREGORY, the Regiment was under the command of Capt. SPEER, of the Washington Guard.

The Jersey Continentals, numbering twenty-five muskets, also paraded, making a fine appearance and attracting much attention.

The First Company Washington Continentals, of New-York, Capt. YEARANCE, visited Jersey City in the afternoon, and during their stay partook of a dinner at TAYLOR'S Hotel, and afterwards partook of a collation at JOHN B. RAL'S Atlantic Hotel.

At 7 o'clock in the evening, Messrs. J. G. & J. EDGE, pyrotechnists, gave a gratuitous exhibition of fireworks in Washington-square, which was witnessed by a large concourse of people. The principal pieces were a Caprie wheel, True Lovers' Knot, Fairies' Frolic, revolving globes, American coat of arms, yacht *America*, and Goddess of Liberty, 1776; together with rockets, shells, batteries, &c.

The celebration closed with a grand ball, given by the Jersey Continentals at the Hudson House.

The Highwood Guard, of Hoboken, also paraded in that city, after which they proceeded to New-York, and on their return partook of a supper at their headquarters, in Odd Fellows' Hall.

HOW THE DAY WAS OBSERVED ELSEWHERE.

IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 22.

It was general holiday here. All the Government and municipal offices were closed. The military display was large and imposing. National flags were flying in all directions—bells were ringing, and a salute of thirty-four guns was fired,—one for each State in the Union.

The Federal troops, in the afternoon, paraded apart from the District military, but in detached bodies, and not in a mass, as contemplated by the official programme, there having been a countermand of the orders in the premises. The Flying Artillery, in detachments, fired salutes in three different parts of the city.

IN RICHMOND.

RICHMOND Va., Friday, Feb. 22.

The anniversary of WASHINGTON'S birthday was celebrated here with much pomp, the day being observed as a general holiday. A full national salute was fired, the military paraded, and the American flag was displayed abundantly.

IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Feb. 22.

The day was generally kept as a holiday. At the Washington monument the American flag was hoisted at daylight from the doorway and large vases were placed at the base decorated with evergreens and brilliant flowers. A band of music was in attendance. The military paraded, and the streets were thronged with people.

IN LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Feb. 22.

WASHINGTON'S birth-day was enthusiastically celebrated. The raising of the stars and stripes over the Court-House by the ladies, at 3 o'clock this afternoon, was witnessed by the largest crowd ever seen in Kentucky. A salute was simultaneously fired by the artillery, and the "Star-Spangled Banner" was sung by an immense number of voices. An eloquent address was delivered by JAMES SPEED, Esq. The military with full ranks turned out, making a most imposing display. Most of the stores were closed, and business suspended during the day.

IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Feb. 22.

The celebration of WASHINGTON'S birth-day began at daylight, by salutes being fired in different parts of the city.

Shortly after 7 o'clock a flag containing thirty-four stars was hoisted by Mr. LINCOLN, from a platform in front of Independence Hall, after an appropriate prayer and other ceremonies.

Independence-square was filled with a mass of people, whose enthusiastic cheers were worthy of the occasion. A national salute was fired as the flag floated out in the morning sun.

PARADE OF THE WORKINGMEN.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Feb. 22.

The multitudinous early risers of this morning have been tenfold increased, and now (at noon) the streets are densely thronged with people.

The Workingmen's procession is now passing through Third and Chestnut streets. A large number are in line. All the various trades are represented. The Machinists drag along in carts their implements of labor rendered useless by the political troubles of the country. Salutes are being fired as they march along to their destination. They proceed to National Hall where the National Convention of Workingmen will be held this afternoon.

The military are forming for a parade this afternoon.

There is a liberal display of flags in all portions of the city.

The weather is fine.

IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Friday, Feb. 22.

The whole people are out to-day in their majesty, celebrating the day with the greatest enthusiasm. It exceeds any demonstration ever made in Chicago. The bells, the cannon and the voice of the city respond with patriotic devotion to the Farewell Address of the Father of our common country. Judge DAUMOND presided at the Wigwam. Patriotic addresses were made by Judge DRUMMOND, Gov. MCCAMMOS and Judge KNOX. The "Star Spangled Banner" was sung by the masses at the close with a will, all standing. Our whole country, one and inseparable, is the salutation of Chicago.

All the hotels, the theatre ands several private residences were handsomely decorated with American flags.

This evening there is a grand banquet at the Briggs House.

Dispatches from the interior towns of Illinois state that the day was very generally observed.

IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Friday, Feb. 22.

The day was generally observed in this city and throughout the State. Cannons were fired, the bells rung at sunrise, noon and sunset, and the places of business were generally closed. The Second Battalion paraded, and was reviewed by the Governor.

IN PROVIDENCE.

PROVIDENCE, Friday, Feb. 22.

The day was celebrated in a very spirited manner and with all patriotic demonstrations appropriate to a National holiday. The military display was very brilliant. Bishop CLARK gave an eloquent address.

AFFAIRS OF THE NATION.

INTERESTING NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

A Better Feeling in the Peace Conference.

Murderous Attack upon Representative Van Wyck.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

More Seizures of New-York Vessels at Savannah.

Proceedings of the Montgomery Convention.

The Free Navigation of the Mississippi Guaranteed.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 22.

A MURDEROUS ASSAULT ON HON. C. H. VAN WYCK.

Last night about 11½ o'clock, as Hon. CHAS. H. VAN WYCK, of Orange County, N. Y., was returning alone from the rooms of Hon. PRESTON KING, on Capitol Hill, he was assaulted by three assassins, whose evident purpose was to take his life. Mr. VAN WYCK was approached from behind suddenly by one of the villains who when just alongside, made a desperate lunge at his breast with a knife, which was undoubtedly a large curved sharp-pointed bowie-knife. The knife penetrated Mr. VAN WYCK'S overcoat—a thick one—his under coat, and also passed through a triple folded copy of the *Congressional Globe*, and nearly through a pocket memorandum book of unusual thickness. It was a most deadly blow, and but for the copy of the *Globe* and the memorandum book would have been instantly fatal.

Mr. VAN WYCK instantly turned on his assailant and struck him, knocking him down. At the same moment a second assailant came up and struck at Mr. VAN WYCK with a knife, a blow from which he received in his left hand while warding it off, and at the same moment Mr. VAN WYCK knocked down his second assassin with his right hand. Immediately thereafter Mr. VAN WYCK had succeeded in getting his pistol out and fired at his first assailant, who fell, but Mr. VAN WYCK was himself at this moment knocked down by a violent blow from the third assassin, which stunned him for a time.

The rascals then made off with their probably-wounded companion. After the assassins had retreated Mr. VAN WYCK recovered his consciousness, and managed to return to his rooms at the National.

It is hoped that Mr. VAN WYCK is not seriously injured, although he has been obliged to keep his bed to-day. His physician, Dr. LEE, of New-Jersey, member of Congress, says Mr. VAN WYCK is in no real danger. No trace of the identity of the would-be murderers has yet been found. It is to be hoped that Mr. VAN WYCK'S shot took effect. He made a remarkably good fight. One man against three, attacked without any warning, in an unfrequented place, and in the shadow of a thick row of shade trees, and yet he managed to shoot one of his assailants, knock down another, and escaped with his life.

Is this the beginning of assassination of Republicans here for the exercise of free speech? This statement is authoritative.

Hon. A. H. RICE, of Massachusetts, is quite ill to-night, with fever.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

The running debate in the Peace Conference to-day was interesting and earnest—probably more effective than the long speeches. The impression gains ground that some plan of adjustment will be adopted by a respectable majority.

ARKANSAS FOR THE UNION.

A telegram dated Fort Smith, 22d inst., says: "The border counties of Arkansas have gone overwhelmingly for the Union, and the State against a Convention. Judge GREENWOOD, whose influence controlled the election, says a guaranty must be given, or there wont be a thousand votes in the State against secession."

PREPARING FOR THE INAUGURATION.

Arrangements for the Inauguration are progressing rapidly, and there is every prospect of a successful demonstration. B. B. FRENCH will act as Chief Marshal, and his Aids will include many of the principal Republicans of the District. The Committee of Arrangements for the ball, and the list of managers, comprise many of the leading men of the country. There is some opposition to it, but so many leading men have subscribed to it that there seems to be no doubt now that it will be one of the grandest terpsichorean demonstrations ever witnessed in the country.

A PEACE MOVEMENT.

Gen. SCOTT has countermanded the orders for the Regulars to appear in the procession, causing great disappointment. The artillery paraded this afternoon, and fired a salute in honor of the day.

GEN. CASS NOT GOING TO WHEATLAND.

Gen. CASS does not visit Wheatland with Mr. BUCHANAN, but leaves for Chicago direct on Tuesday next by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

NEWS FROM NEW-MEXICO.

Dispatches from New-Mexico received here to-day say that the bill abolishing the Slave Code was tabled. The bill calling a Convention has passed the Senate, but may be defeated in the House through the influence of RAPHAEL ARMIJO, the Prefect of Bernalello County. The Indians were devastating the Territory. Dr. CONLEY and Col. STREET had left for Washington to ask a regiment of volunteers to suppress hostilities.

SOUTHERN SENATORS' FRANKS.

The Postmaster-General denies emphatically that documents bearing the frank of Southern Senators have been detained here, and concurs with the Postmaster of Washington in the statement that everything has been promptly forwarded hence. The delay complained of probably occurred *en route*.

THE DAILY OVERLAND MAIL.

The amendment to the Post Route bill proposed by Mr. SEWARD to-day, transfers the Butterfield Company contract to the central route, (where it should have been located originally,) with a mail service six times per week. The service proposed is a good one, but the danger is that any amendment sending the Post Route bill back to the House at this stage of the session may defeat the entire measure.

THE CHIRIQUI AMENDMENT.

A member of Congress, well informed in the premises, says that whatever may be true in respect to the lobby in the Chiriqui matter, it is certain that a powerful lobby in the interest of the Panama Company was employed to defeat it. I am informed that H. S. SANFORD, Agent of the Panama Company, kept open house here in the residence of the late Assistant-Secretary of State, Mr. TRESCOTT, entertaining every one of influence, including members of Congress, the object being disclosed only when they had become the guests of Mr. SANFORD. It then transpired that the object was the defeat of the Chiriqui contract. This, however, does not, of course, involve those who thus accepted the hospitalities of the Panama Company, but it comes from them with an ill-grace to charge the friends of the measure with corrupt purposes. The matter is probably dead, for the present at least, and it is stated that the Chiriqui Grants will be offered to the English Government.

PROPOSALS FOR ERECTING PHILADELPHIA PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Proposals for the construction of the Philadelphia Court-house and Post-office were opened to-day by Secretary DIX and Messrs. STANTON and KING at the Treasury Department. The whole number of bids was twenty-three, ranging from $364,622 down to $198,614. The lowest bidder was JOHN W. MAXWELL, of Baltimore.

FLOYD'S DEFENCE.

FLOYD is preparing a lengthy and elaborate defence of himself and his official acts. He will take the ground that his acts were justified by precedent and the necessities of the Government. That the business of the Department could not proceed without some expedient to relieve the Treasury, and that the Treasury Department and Congress are at fault in not properly providing for the fulfillment of the contracts.

GODDARD BAILEY is at the National Hotel. His family are absent. He is to be seen every day in the halls promenading in a quiet, reserved manner. He says he is confident of acquittal.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 22.

The Senate has confirmed the following Presidential nominations, among many others: Lieut.-Col. Seawell to be Colonel; Major Hoffman to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Capts. Bowford, Whiting, Sackett and E. K. Smith to be Majors; Lieuts. Charles S. Stewart, Blunt, Foster, Bryan, Derby, Reno, McArthur, Hatch, Eddy, Wilcox, Blake, Fink and Marshall to be Captains; Major Emery to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Assistant-Surgeon Head to be Surgeon.

The following-named Assistant-Surgeons of the Army were also confirmed: Short, of Pennsylvania; Michen and Wagner, of Maryland; and Ramseur, of North Carolina.

The following were confirmed as Lieutenants in the Navy, to supply the vacancies occasioned by resignations, viz.: Dalton, Bigelow, Bradford, Phythian, Coke, Sbyock, Fitch, Harris, Eastman, Wallace, Hatfield, McDougal, Porter, Perkins, Phillips and Lansdale.

Samuel J. Jones and Thiveley were confirmed as Assistant-Surgeons in the Navy, in place of those who resigned.

Thomas Means, of Kansas, was confirmed as Attorney of the United States for the District of Kansas.

The following-named Collectors of Customs were confirmed: Thomas K. Lane, at Saco, Me.; George P. Bowden, at York, Me.; Jucal C. Hewlett, at Cold Springs, N. Y.; Alexander C. Baine, for the District of San Joaquim, California; Charles C. Phillips, at Puget's Sound; Patrick Fagan, at Middletown, Conn.; George B. Hall, Consul at Guayamas, and Taliaferro Hunter, Sixth Auditor of the Treasury.

The following-named Postmasters were also confirmed: VIRGIL WHITNEY, at Binghamton, N. Y., and HIRAM B. SWARR, at Lancaster, Penn.

The Peace Conference did not conclude their business to-day as anticipated.

Col. S. S. ENGLISH has been appointed Surveyor of Customs at Louisville, Ky., *vice* HALDERMAN.

Numerous petitions are being presented to Congress, praying for the passage of a General Bankrupt law.

Gentlemen from a distance are here urging energetic, prompt and combined action.

PHILIP CLAYTON, Ex-Assistant Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, will leave for Montgomery, having been appointed to a similar position under the Southern Confederacy.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 22.

Mr. THOMSON, of New-Jersey, (Dem.,) presented several petitions from citizens of New-Jersey, in favor of the Crittenden resolutions.

Mr. KING, of New-Jersey, (Rep.,) presented petitions against any compromise, asking Congress to put down all rebellion and all traitors, or else drive them from the Union.

Messrs. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) and WADE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) presented petitions against the compromise.

A number of private bills were passed.

The Post Route bill was taken up, the question being on motion of Mr. GWIN, of California, (Dem.,) for the Committee of Conference on disagreeing to the vote in regard to the overland mail, the House limiting the amount to be paid to $800,000, and the Senate placing no limit.

Mr. LATHAM, of California, (Dem.,) opposed the motion, and contended that the work could be performed for the sum named, and the Senate could settle the question, and not leave it to the Committee. The people of California ask for a daily Overland Mail, and the vote of that State was given to the Republican Party solely on the ground of this question.

Mr. GWIN replied, and said it would have made no difference if his colleague had not altered his position. He said he wanted the Overland Mail, and did not want to risk it by amendments. He contended that the House amendments vastly increased the expenses.

The bill for the payment for suppression of Indian hostilities in California being the special order, was taken up.

The bill was discussed till 1 o'clock, when it was postponed until to-morrow, and the Miscellaneous Appropriation bill was taken up.

Mr. GWIN offered an amendment from the Committee to enable the Secretary of War to carry out the contract with A. W. THOMPSON. [This is what is known as the Chriqui amendment.]

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) said he was somewhat surprised that the amendment had not been before the Committee of Finance.

Mr. GWIN explained that the members of the Committee were not bound to vote for it. The amendment was given up in the Deficiency bill, on the ground that it could be passed on this bill.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Arkansas, (Dem.,) moved to adjourn. He thought it due to the honor of the Father of his Country.

Mr. FESSENDEN thought the Senate would best do honor to the Father of his Country by attending to the business of the country.

The motion to adjourn was lost.

A question of order was raised as to the right to offer an amendment from the Committee of Finance, and the amendment was laid over to be printed, and offered subsequently.

A long discussion ensued on a question of order as to the right to offer certain amendments.

Further amendments were offered. Adjourned.

MORE GEORGIA RETALIATION.

Three New-York Vessels Seized at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Friday, Feb. 22.

Gov. BROWN seized, yesterday, the ship *Martha J. Ward*, bark *Adjuster*, and brig *Harold*, all belonging to New-York. They will be detained until the arms are delivered up by the State of New-York.

The *Martha J. Ward* is a two-decked ship, of 748 tons, and was built at Newcastle, Me., in 1847, by HITCHCOCK & Co. She belongs to J. E. WARD & Co., of this port, and was commanded by Capt. CHACE.

The *Adjuster* is a two-decked bark, of 496 tons. She was built at Freeport, Me., in 1853, by ENOS SOULE, and belonged to FUNCH & MEINCKE, of this city.

The brig *Harold* we do not find described in the American LLOYD'S Register.

IMPORTANT FROM MONTGOMERY.

NAVIGATION OF THE MISSISSIPPI DECLARED FREE.

MONTGOMERY, Friday, Feb. 22.

Congress has unanimously passed an act declaring the establishment of the free navigation of the Mississippi. It gives general satisfaction.

THE NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

RALEIGH, N. C., Friday, Feb. 22.

A large amount of business remains unfinished in the State Legislature, but the day of adjournment has not as yet been postponed.

Two more Railroad bills passed the House to-day.

The Revenue bill, with the Senate amendment, is now up in the House. The contention is about the land tax.

Great anxiety is felt here concerning the action of the Peace Conference.

The speeches of Mr. LINCOLN are doing their work of darkening the prospects of a compromise, still all hope is not yet surrendered.

HON. WM. KELLOGG AND HIS CONSTITUENTS.

CHICAGO, Friday, Feb. 22.

A Convention was held at Peoria to-day, to express the opinion of the Republicans of the Fourth Congressional District in regard to the course of their Representative in Congress, Hon. WM. KELLOGG.

The resolutions adopted declare that their principles are the same as before the election; express love for the Union, and declare that the Union must be maintained at all hazards.

The fourth resolution says that we enter our decided protest against the resolutions offered by Hon. WM. KELLOGG, our Representative in Congress, and we earnestly urge him to an unfaltering support of Republican principles as enunciated in the Chicago platform.

A motion to amend this resolution by adding "that if he cannot do so it is his duty to resign," was lost by Yeas 79; Nays 88. Some of the delegates did not vote upon this motion.

The fourth resolution was then adopted unanimously.

Resolutions complimentary to Senator JOHNSON and Representatives ETHERIDGE, CLEMENS and DAVIS and Gov. HICKS were then adopted amidst the wildest enthusiasm.

PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Feb. 22.

The Democratic State Convention, to-day, unanimously adopted a series of resolutions offered by Hon. ELLIS LEWIS, declaring for State Sovereignty and the Union, the rights of the South in the Territories, etc. A Committee was appointed to convey the resolutions to the President.

[Advertisement.]

JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D., No. 2 Bond-street, New-York—*Resident Physician Graefenberg Institute*—will visit invalids in any part of New-York City and vicinity, and will treat such cases as may require it at the Institute Buildings, No. 2 Bond-street, New-York. *Irregularities, weakness, displacements, confinement, and other diseases of women, and consumption, are specially attended to.* Dr. BRIDGE is permitted to refer to:

HORACE GREELEY, of the New-York *Tribune*.
Prof. A. P. PEABODY, of Harvard University, Mass.
Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., of New-York.

[Advertisement.]

GRAND FAMILY HOLIDAY THIS AT BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—The great drama, the "Woman in White," will be played in the afternoon at 3 o'clock and in the evening at 7½. Ladies and children are perfectly safe in visiting the Museum alone, and will find these afternoon performances every way desirable. All the living curiosities of the place are on exhibition at all hours.

[Advertisement.]

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*, attends exclusively to operative surgery, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, hæmorrhoids, fistula and concealed abscess of the rectum, are cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9 A. M., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 P. M., at No. 42 Fifth-avenue.

MARRIED.

GOWAN—DALLY.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 21, by Rev. Dr. Hageney, JOHN GOWAN to MARY E DALLY, eldest daughter of James C. Dally all of this City.

ARNOUX—WOODWARD.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 21, at the Reformed Dutch Church 5th-av., corner 29th-st., by Rev. Talbot W Chambers, D. D, ANTHONY ARNOUX, of this City, to CLEMENTINE WOODWARD, daughter of John S. Woodward, Esq of New-York.

PARKER—BLACKWOOD.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 21, by Rev. Robert McCartie, D. D., Mr. ROBERT PARKER to Miss SARAH JANE, second daughter of James Blackwood, Esq., all of this City.

WOOLLEY—MILLS.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday evening, Feb. 21, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. B. Peters MILTON T. WOOLLEY to INDIANA JOSEPHINE, only daughter of Thomas K. Mills, Esq., all of Brooklyn, E. D.

BRUMAGIM—MACCALL.—In Caledonia, N. Y., on Wednesday, Feb 20, by Rev. D. D. MacCall, Mr. J. W. BRUMAGIM, of the firm of Mark Brumagim & Co, of San Francisco, to ANNIE, daughter of D. D. MacCall, Esq.

DIED.

TURNURE.—In this City, on Friday, Feb. 22, WM. A. TURNURE, aged 38 years

His friends, and the friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his father, Wm P. Turnure, No 86 West 25th-st., on Monday, Feb. 25, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

NICHOLS.—In this City, on Friday afternoon, Feb. 22, MRS. ANN NICHOLS, in the 64th year of her age

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 78 West 19th st

BRADHURST.—In this City, on Friday morning, Feb. 22, after a lingering illness, SAMUEL BRADHURST, eldest son of the late John M. Bradhurst

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from Calvary Church, on Sunday, 24th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

COOPER.—In this City, on Friday, Feb. 22, LAVINIA, daughter of the late John Cooper, in the 54th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 11½ o'clock on Monday, 25th inst., from the residence of her mother, No. 457 3d-av., corner of 33d-st.

JEREMIAH.—In this City, on Friday, Feb. 22, PHEBE ELIZA, wife of Thomas Jeremiah, in the 61st year of her age.

The funeral services will take place at her late residence, No. 175 West 14th-st, on Sunday, at 1½ o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

DAY.—In this City, on Friday morning, Feb. 22, of pneumonia, Mrs. HANNAH DAY, formerly of Woburn, Mass., in the 76th year of her age.

LESLIE.—In this City, on Friday, Feb. 22, JOHN LESLIE, aged 23 years and 25 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services on Sunday afternoon, 24th inst., at 1 o'clock, at the 2d st M. E. Church.

WILLIAMS.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Feb. 21, at the residence of her father, Clark Williams, No. 38 West 27th-st, MARTHA WILLIAMS.

Her remains have been sent to Cincinnati for interment.

CASHEN.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 21, after a short illness, ELIZA E, the beloved wife of Jno. C Cashen, in the 34th year of her age.

The friends of the family, and those of her brother-in-law, Daniel Cashen, and the active and exempt members of Marion Engine Company, No. 9, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 20 Spring st.

LAWRENCE.—On the morning of Wednesday Feb. 20, Hon CORNELIUS W. LAWRENCE, in the 70th year of his age.

His friends and relatives, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, from his late residence, Bay Side, Flushing, L. I., on Sunday, at 2 o'clock. The remains will be interred in the family burying-ground at that place.

ELLS.—In Harlem, on Thursday, Feb. 21, Mrs. NANCY ELLS, in the 82d year of her age

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at the residence of her son, Marcellus Ells, at Harlem, corner of 116th-st. and Avenue A, on Saturday, 23d inst., at 3 P. M.

TAYLOR.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 21, GAD TAYLOR, in the 79th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, are invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday, 23d inst., at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 12 Sydney-place.

DOUGHTY.—In Hudson City, N. J., on Thursday, Feb. 21, HATTIE A., youngest child of Samuel H. and Cecilia M. Doughty, aged 2 years and 7 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, West End, Hudson City, N. J., this day, (Saturday,) at 2 o'clock. Carriages will leave Jersey City at 1½, and car leaves foot of Cortlandt-st. at 10 o'clock.

EWING.—In Trenton, N. J., on Tuesday, Feb. 19, after a short illness, ELIZABETH E EWING daughter of Dr. Francis A Ewing, and grand-daughter of Hon. Charles Ewing, late Chief Justice of the State of New Jersey, in the 17th year of her age.

FINTON.—In Cambridge, on Friday, Feb 15 SARAH EMILY, wife of Walter L. Finton, and daughter of Andrew and Nancy Houghton, of Buskirk Bridge, aged 25 years.

LITTELL.—In Hibernia, Fla., on Monday, Feb. 18, J. DUPUE LITTELL, of Hoboken, N. J.

Notice of interment will appear on Monday next.

Passengers Arrived.

FEB. 22—*In steamship America, at Halifax, from Liverpool*—Mr. Foster and lady, Messrs. Ogbrey, Davies, Minchin, Generaut, Foley, Harding, Charlton, Mifflin, Ogilvy, Warren, K